

# Law Enforcement News

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## Phone taping rings up trouble for Conn. SP

### Growing scandal forces ouster of State Police superintendent; wave of lawsuits feared

A report ordered by Connecticut Gov. William A. O'Neill into charges that the State Police illegally taped telephone conversations between suspects and their attorneys has concluded that State Police officials ignored warnings about tape-recording telephone conversations at police barracks, which led to a "complete disregard for the concepts of privacy and attorney-client confidentiality."

But the report, jointly issued Nov. 29 by Attorney General Clarinc Nardi Riddle and state prosecutor John Kelly, also found no criminal intent on the part of top police officials to use tape-recorded conversations in an improper manner. It did say the widespread recording of conversations between lawyers and defendants could be in violation of state and Federal statutes.

#### Forst Forced Out

The allegations involving the police agency have already led to the resignation of State Police Supt. Lester J. Forst, who stepped down on Nov. 12, after heading the agency since 1981. Bernard R. Sullivan, who retired in July as Police Chief of Hartford, was named to replace Forst.

A joint investigation is being conducted by the U.S. Attorney for Connecticut and the FBI, which issued subpoenas on Nov. 22 to officials of the Milford, Torrington, Wallingford and Willimantic police departments, which are said to be outfitted with taping systems similar to those in 12 State Police barracks. The U.S. Attorney's Office and the FBI reportedly have seized about 18,000 hours of State Police recordings, which were not made available to the Governor's three-member committee.

Investigators are also said to be looking into eight other Connecticut police departments, in Brookfield, East Hampton, Hamden, Plymouth, Ridge-

field, Torrington, Vernon and West Haven.

#### Lawsuits Feared

The scandal has also brought fears that the state will be hit with scores of lawsuits by defendants arguing that the tape-recorded conversations jeopardize their chances for a fair trial. One Hartford defense lawyer, John R. Williams, had already filed two suits against the State Police in Federal District Court in New Haven, one on behalf of a convicted murderer and another for a man who had pleaded guilty to reckless endangerment.

Already, a lawyer for the 200-member Connecticut Criminal Lawyers Association has filed a civil suit against the state, and lawyers for the State Police union joined the suit on Nov. 30, contending that officers who were taped without their knowledge were also victimized by the practice. The lawyers' association claims the recording system violated the rights of attorneys and suspects who were recorded without their knowledge, regardless of how the tapes were used.

Federal law prohibits the recording of telephone conversations if both parties are unaware of the taping, but allows taping if one party knows it is being done. Therefore, calls involving State Police personnel who knew of the recording system could be recorded legally. Most law enforcement agencies routinely record calls to 911 emergency lines, but taping of calls between suspects and their lawyers or between police personnel unaware of the system and outsiders could be illegal.

Each violation of relevant Federal wiretapping laws could bring penalties of up to five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine.

Governor O'Neill, after making the report public, demoted and transferred

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## Laundered-money flood has authorities reeling

Huge amounts of money being laundered by drug traffickers through electronic banking transfers have sent Federal, state and international law enforcement officials scrambling for ways to stanch the flow of illegal dollars.

More than \$100 billion a year in drug profits moves through United States banks alone, according to Treasury Department estimates, and most of it goes undetected due to the combined effects of banks' privacy concerns, the sheer volume of transactions posted and inadequacy of state and Federal regulations.

In recent months efforts to plug the holes that allow drug traffickers to move money through banks with little fear of being caught have involved everyone from President Bush to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police to several state attorneys general.

Among those changes:

¶ The Treasury Department announced new regulations to monitor the movement of money in this country and abroad. The new regulations require banks to report large international transfers and "suspicious transfers" of any kind. They also lower the amount of domestic transfers that must be reported by some banks from \$10,000 to \$3,000.

¶ Bush included several proposals aimed at stopping laundering in his national anti-drug campaign, including the establishment of a National Money Laundering Control Center to coordinate detection efforts. Bush proposed that efforts to combat money laundering receive an increase of \$11 million this year, bringing the total portion of

the Administration's \$8.8-billion anti-drug budget devoted to laundering to \$130 million.

¶ Under U.S. pressure, the Group of Seven, which consists of the world's major industrialized democracies, established a task force to study the problem of dirty money on an international level.

¶ Officials in several states where laundering is a significant problem, including California, Florida, Texas and New York, have moved to tighten laws regulating banking transactions and to coordinate the exchange of information on money movement with other states and Federal officials.

#### Operation Polar Cap

A number of recent developments touched off the widespread concern about laundering and promise to keep the issue in the forefront in coming months.

Operation Polar Cap, the largest money laundering investigation in U.S. history, uncovered more than \$1.2 billion laundered in an 18-month period and in August resulted in the conviction of a Panamanian bank on money laundering charges.

In that investigation, Federal officials found that the Medellin drug cartel in Colombia used fictitious jewelry businesses across the U.S. to transfer cash proceeds. Even though money launderers in that case regularly filed forms required by the Treasury Department, illegal activity went unnoticed.

#### Personal Computer Transfers

Increases in the use of personal

computers to transfer money from one account to another -- transfers that rarely require the involvement of human tellers -- are another development that causes worry among law enforcement officials.

These transfers take place almost instantaneously and are extremely hard to trace, as they're easily lost among the \$1 trillion a day that moves through the financial clearinghouses that handle such transactions.

Clearinghouses often combine transfers being made to the same bank, creating hatches of deposits that average \$5 million each and further obscure the identity of the original depositor.

Some drug traffickers have become so adept at handling computer transfers that they shift money from account to account to take advantage of favorable interest rates and rates of exchange.

The Treasury Department's efforts to monitor these transfers have been hampered by the dramatic increase in the number of large transfers made. Banks are required to report all deposits of \$10,000 or more, but the number of deposits of that size went from 704,521 in 1984 to 5.7 million in 1988, swamping banks and Federal authorities in paperwork.

#### Impact on Legitimate Customers

Bank officials have also complained that monitoring transfers causes costly delays for legitimate banking customers and threatens those customers' privacy. Federal officials are attempting to make better use of the reports by developing new technology to analyze

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If at first you don't succeed. . .

## "Los SWAT" hits the border

Despite two failed attempts to curb violent crimes against illegal immigrants as they sneak across the U.S. border, the San Diego Police Department has once again formed a special team to combat the problem.

The Border Crime Intervention Unit -- which immigrants and smugglers have dubbed "Los SWAT" -- began patrolling this summer, trying to ferret out thieves who beat, rob, rape and sometimes kill immigrants waiting to cross.

The six-member team patrols well-established smuggling routes, gathering information from migrants, smugglers and border area residents that could lead to arrests. During its first month, the team made 14 felony arrests. Since then, reports of assaults on undocumented migrants have dropped from about 12 a month to three.

The officers, all bilingual, work to assure immigrants their job is to protect, not prosecute them. They hand out cards that say in Spanish, "We're not interested in whether or not you are documented. We need your help."

That cooperation with illegal immigrants and those who help smuggle them in -- as well as scandals that surrounded two earlier border crime teams -- make the program controversial.

But team members defend the program, saying the immigrants are easy prey for bandits who take advantage of their illegal status and the fear that goes along with it.

"We know they are committing a crime just by being there," team leader Sgt. Joe Wood told The San Diego Union. "But they're still human beings, and we feel compelled to do something if they're being victimized."

One example of the violence against immigrants was a rampage reported in September where four armed men robbed dozens of victims and kidnapped one woman, who hasn't been found.

Attacks like that one led to earlier attempts to control border crime, but both the attempts ended in scandals.

The controversies surrounding the border crime teams began with the first team, which was disbanded in 1978 after it was the subject of Joseph

Wambaugh's book "Lines and Shadows." The book portrayed the team as incompetent and prone to violence.

A second team organized five years ago by the San Diego police and the U.S. Border Patrol earned a similar reputation and was dissolved in January after two lawsuits and an FBI investigation.

Wood stresses that the current team's approach is very different from that of the earlier groups, relying on investigation rather than confrontation that could lead to violence. He pointed out that in the more than a dozen felony arrests made in one recent 25-day period, no shots were fired.

Wood admits, however, that the potential for violence is present. The officers, who wear bulletproof vests and carry a short-barreled shotgun, move along the smuggling routes without flashlights. "If somebody is running up to you in the dark with a question, it's tough to be calm. But I want to make sure my guys see the threat before they fire," he said. "It's a very fine line."

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## What They Are Saying:

"I think it's a great moment for civilization when some drug thug is grabbed, cuffed and walked down the street and humiliated. It's a great moment for younger people to see that taking place."

Drug czar William J. Bennett, addressing a council of law enforcement association executives. (6:1)



# Around the Nation

## Northeast

**CONNECTICUT** — State Police trooper Jorge "George" Agosto was killed Nov. 22 when he was struck by a car during a traffic stop. Agosto was the 15th trooper killed in the line of duty.

**DELAWARE** — State Police officials on Nov. 13 requested five more drug unit officers and 100 replacement cruisers to combat the state's drug problem. The agency earlier this month created a Financial and Organized Crime Asset Seizure Team to confiscate drug dealers' property under the state's strengthened drug laws and allow arresting officers to confiscate on prosecution. Drug-related arrests in the first six months of this year rose to 1,889 compared to 1,320 during the same period in 1988.

Drug agents seized 66 pounds of cocaine worth \$3 million that was flown in from Panama on an Air Force cargo plane. Two brothers were arrested, including an Army warrant officer from Fort Riley, Kan.

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA** — The annual "Make It Home for the Holidays" program, aimed at discouraging drunk driving, went into full swing in late November. Twenty-one area police departments are involved in the program, which offers a hotline alcohol-impaired drivers can call for free rides. Police also plan more patrols and sobriety checkpoints in the D.C. area.

**MAINE** — The Maine Chiefs of Police Association and the National Rifle Association joined the state's appeal of a ruling by a Superior Court judge that allowed felons to have guns. The judge had dismissed possession of firearms charges against a convicted felon and ruled that Maine's 1987 constitutional amendment broadly guaranteed the right to bear arms.

**MARYLAND** — Gov. William Schaefer will seek \$89 million in anti-drug funds in 1990, up from \$22.6 million in 1989, and will ask that drug users' driver's licenses be revoked as part of his anti-drug proposals to the Legislature.

The State Handgun Roster Board upheld an August ban on .32-caliber pistols made by the Connecticut company L.W. SeeCamp Co., which had appealed the ban, saying 65 percent of its guns were purchased by police officers using them as hidden "back-up" weapons.

The Maryland Court of Appeals ruled late last month that police records of juveniles arrested, but not charged, with crimes ought to be expunged. Similar records in adult cases are expunged, the court noted.

**MASSACHUSETTS** — President Bush's son-in-law was arrested on drunken driving and marijuana possession charges in Maynard on Nov. 10. William Heekin LeBlond, 32, who has been separated from his wife Dorothy since August, spent the night in jail before being released on \$25 bail the next day.

Georgette Watson, founder and director of the anti-drug group Drop-A-Dime said she will confront a local Dorchester gang after learning they put a contract out on her life. Police are investigating who made the threat against Watson, who has spearheaded attempts to stop drug gangs from infiltrating Boston's minority neighborhoods.

The lawyer for State Police trooper Robert Monteiro, who faces charges of rape and extortion, said he will seek dismissal of charges because he cannot get a copy of the grand jury's testimony. Court stenographer Deborah Christerson will not give up the transcript because she says Middlesex County owes her money.

**NEW JERSEY** — The Port Authority police revealed in mid-November that it is probing charges that its officers single out minorities in drug arrests at Lincoln Tunnel, linking Manhattan to New Jersey. While no evidence has been found thus far, minority arrests are higher at the Lincoln Tunnel than at other bridges and tunnels linking New Jersey and New York City.

The City of Camden and the local police union agreed Nov. 20 to promote 37 officers in the racially divided, understaffed department. The first promotions will be given to three blacks and one Hispanic, whose promotions were halted by a Federal judge pending a promotions bias suit filed in 1987.

**NEW YORK** — A state trooper who denied he raped a woman he had stopped for a traffic violation, saying the victim made up the story, was sentenced to eight-and-one-third to 25 years in prison Dec. 4. Robert O. Bennett Jr., 36, had been found guilty Oct. 5 of rape, sodomy, sexual abuse, coercion, unlawful imprisonment, and official misconduct in connection with the September 1988 incident.

Violent crimes in the state increased 4.5 percent during the first six months of this year over the same period last year, state officials said. The increase is part of an overall crime rate increase of 1.7 percent. Robberies rose 7.1 percent, accounting for the greatest increase in the violent crime rate. Car thefts rose 13.4 percent, while rape and murder declined 5 percent and 2.1 percent, respectively.

The former commanding officer of the Nassau County Police Department's personnel bureau was arraigned Nov. 22 on charges that he used police officers for his personal benefit, including driving his daughter to college. David Murray pleaded not guilty to a 59-count indictment before Judge John Thorpe. Murray is also charged with using police officers and civilian employees in the department's print shop for his personal use and falsifying overtime reports.

New York City police officials revealed Nov. 29 that department members made calls costing more than \$58,000 to sports, horoscope, dating and phone sex lines in less than nine months. About 70 different phone services were called on 2,700 unrestricted telephone lines, officials said.

A reputed organized crime figure, Federico Giovanelli, and two Gambino mob associates, Steven Maltese and

Carmine Gualtiere, were sentenced Nov. 16 to 20 years in prison on racketeering conspiracy charges that included the murder of New York City police Det. Anthony Venditti and the attempted slaying of his partner in 1986. It was the third trial arising from Venditti's murder because prosecutors were unable to win murder convictions in two previous trials.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Philadelphia will pay a total of \$50,000 to more than 330 black men who were stopped, frisked, questioned or arrested last year during a police hunt for a rapist, officials said Nov. 13.

Philadelphia's 1989 homicide tally rose on Nov. 26 to 445 murders, breaking the old record of 444 killings set in 1974. Police say that at least 121 of this year's slayings have been drug related, and most of the victims are black men. In 1988, 371 murders occurred in the city.

Temple University announced a five-year, \$1-million project against child abuse Nov. 27. During its first three years, the project will target North Philadelphia, where 30 percent of the city's child abuse cases occur. Officials say the project was spurred by a 94 percent increase in such reports since 1980.

Sirens don't work on 60 of Philadelphia's 400 marked police cars, it was revealed during a probe of a fatal Nov. 12 police chase involving a patrol car with no siren.

A Delaware County judge sentenced a Philadelphia man to a 66-to-132 prison sentence for a series of burglaries and sex offenses during a 1988 crime spree during which he also murdered Lower Merion Police Officer Edward M. Setzer. Kendall Lee Hatfield had already been sentenced to life plus seven-to-30 years in prison in connection with Setzer's death.

**RHODE ISLAND** — Attorney General James O'Neil urged police officers to use a 1988 law to arrest suspects in battered women cases without the victim's permission. Four women have been beaten or killed by their boyfriends since September, O'Neil noted.

**VERMONT** — The state Supreme Court ruled Nov. 20 that requiring persons not convicted of crimes to undergo random drug tests violates the state and U.S. constitutions, and threw out the drug tests as a bail condition in two cocaine arrests.

## Southeast

**ALABAMA** — A suspect in the shooting of two Newark, N.J., police officers was shot dead in Florida on Nov. 1 and his companion was in custody after his capture in a swamp. Phillip James, 21, was killed by police after a car chase. James and Alvin Gregory, 24, were wanted in the Oct. 26 shootings of Newark police officers Jerry Del Sordo and George Bello, who had apparently stumbled into what police said was a turf war between drug dealers.

**GEORGIA** — State Police officer Crawford Gober, 41, was charged with rape Nov. 28 after a 19-year-old woman said he attacked her after stopping her for a traffic violation. Gober was suspended with pay pending the outcome of the case.

Military personnel from 18 Latin American countries will receive training in anti-narcotics operations as part of six new courses to be held at the U.S. Army's School of the Americas at Fort Benning, it was announced late last month.

**LOUISIANA** — Louisiana will begin its first random drug testing program on Jan. 1. Each month, 250 of its 6,000 corrections workers will be tested during the \$3.9-million effort, officials said.

State Police Capt. Barry Roach said more Federal DWI funds will be available by Christmas. DWI arrests dropped when funds ran out last month.

**MISSISSIPPI** — Corrections Commissioner Lee Roy Black said that 80 percent of state inmates used drugs or alcohol one hour before committing crimes. Black added that rising incarceration rates could make his agency the state's largest by the end of the 1990's.

**NORTH CAROLINA** — Fred Gregory, chief of the Drug Enforcement Administration's Piedmont office, will retire Dec. 31, capping a 23-year career with DEA, it was announced Nov. 26.

Cabarrus County District Attorney James Roberts will seek dismissals of 77 charges against 25 defendants in a spring drug probe amid accusations that Concord police Sgt. Tim Scott and an informant fabricated cocaine buys and kept the money.

**SOUTH CAROLINA** — The state Sheriff's Association has proposed a law to let police seize vehicles containing any trace of illegal drugs. Currently, police cannot seize vehicles with less than a pound of marijuana or five ounces of cocaine.

**TENNESSEE** — Community mental health agencies will receive \$2.7 million in state funds to increase treatment, rehabilitation and prevention programs, according to Gov. Ned McWherter.

**VIRGINIA** — A state law allowing a background check on those attempting to buy firearms went into effect Nov. 1. State police said the average wait for a computer check was 85 seconds. The law — the first of its kind in the United States — was prompted by the January killing of five schoolchildren in Stockton, Calif., by a berserk gunman who then took his own life.

## Midwest

**ILLINOIS** — Sangamon County Associate Judge Philip Schickedanz pleaded innocent Nov. 20 to charges of cocaine possession and driving while intoxicated. Schickedanz is on judicial leave pending the start of his Macon County Circuit Court trial on Feb. 5.

A black couple who fled drug-

plagued East St. Louis and moved to Belleville last month, said they will seek FBI assistance to find out who is sending death threat mail to them, and letters demanding they leave the community. Edgar and Sharon Williams said the threats were signed "White Supremacists, White Cults."

Chicago will hire 200 police officers during December, 35 of them from a list of 1985 applicants and the remainder from a pool of applicants who took a 1988 test, said Supt. LeRoy Martin on Nov. 24. One-third of the hires will be female, one-third white male, and one-third minorities, Martin added. He said the 1990 police budget calls for 1,400 new police department employees, including about 500 civilians.

**INDIANA** — A five-county anti-drug operation over the weekend of Nov. 17-19 netted 75 suspects. About 100 officers, including those from Bartholomew, Johnson, Marion, Morgan and Shelby counties participated.

**MICHIGAN** — Ex-Detroit Police Officer Annette Evans-Lee appeared in court Nov. 30 on charges she forged papers to school her daughter in Southpoint instead of Detroit, and received services under false pretense. She could get 14 years if convicted.

Gun dealers in Rochester Hills say gun sales are up five-fold in the Detroit suburb since the Nov. 10 robbery-killing of General Motors executive Glenn Tarr, and his wife, Wanda. Two youths were apprehended and face murder charges.

The Detroit Free Press reported Nov. 20 that 62 children died of abuse during 1984-85, even though officials knew many of them were being maltreated. Social Services Director Patrick Babcock said the system is not "ever going to keep children from getting killed."

An 18-year-old River Rouge college student was the latest victim of a series of random freeway shootings in the Detroit area. Kevin DeWitt Smith was heading to a dance at Cobo Center with a friend when he was shot by someone in another car Nov. 24. Police said there have been almost 20 random shootings in the past two years on area freeways, resulting in four deaths, and few arrests.

**OHIO** — Karl Bort, president of the Cleveland police officers' union, and two other officers were suspended without pay and reprimanded Nov. 23 for investigating the Columbus police records of Mayor-elect Michael White. The union reportedly had endorsed White's opponent, City Council President George Forbes.

The state Supreme Court ruled Nov. 29 that a person acquitted of a crime of self-defense must prove innocence in a civil suit for wrongful imprisonment. Justice Herbert Brown said acquittal in a criminal trial does not denote innocence.

About 30 nonviolent misdemeanor suspects were to be free each day starting Nov. 20 under a Federal court order.



to relieve overcrowding in the Lucas County Jail in Toledo. The jail can hold 296, but averages 434 inmates.

The Ohio Senate met Nov. 27 to consider a pair of bills aimed at strengthening the state's fight against drug abuse. The bills would: authorize construction of six minimum-security prisons with 500 beds each; provide for a \$50 million bond issue to create local detention centers for nonviolent, short-stay offenders, thereby alleviating jail overcrowding; allow citizens to impose sales or property taxes to fund local drug education, treatment and enforcement programs; establish state and local task forces on drugs, with input from state and local agencies; call for stiffer penalties for those convicted of selling drugs within 1,000 feet of schools and outlaw "reverse sting" operations by police. The latter provision was prompted by revelations that Cleveland police allowed a drug dealer to operate as part of a police "sting."

**WISCONSIN** — Milwaukee's murder rate climbed over its old record of 97, with 101 homicides recorded as of late October. "We started on New Year's morning with two drug-related homicides, and it hasn't stopped," said Capt. George Hegevv.



Plains States

**IOWA** — Gundy Center Mayor Jack Bienfang fired Police Chief Francis "Skee" Gutosky on Nov. 21. Gutosky said he is being investigated for cashing a \$75 check donated to the department, leaving the cash in a desk, and forgetting about it.

**KANSAS** — Salina police began handing out the first of a series of 10 anti-drug cards — modeled on baseball cards — to local kids showing the department drug-sniffing dog, Officer Cliff, in action. The cards will be given away by the police department for the next nine months.

**MINNESOTA** — Darryl Glover, 34, of Milwaukee, and Maria Naylor, 24, of Minneapolis, are charged with crack possession and distribution after police find 4.4 pounds of crack worth \$500,000 in an apartment. The seizure is said to be the state's largest of the drug.

An Inner Grove Heights grand jury will review the police-shootings deaths of Thia Yang and Basee Lor, both 13, who were allegedly killed by Officer Kenneth Murphy as the pair fled in a stolen car after a chase by police.

Former inmates in Hennepin and Ramsey counties who violate parole terms by using cocaine or crack will be offered acupuncture treatment instead of a return to jail. The plan would follow 200 addicted ex-inmates for a two-year study examining the effects of acupuncture on drug addiction.

**MISSOURI** — St. Louis aldermen approved \$800,000 for a 31-bed expansion of the city's medium-security Workhouse and for an extra 50 ankle devices for home arrests. Judge James Gallagher said the Workhouse is in a "crisis" because of a 450-inmate cap placed on the facility by a Federal court.

Tiffany Saunders, 14, one of six teens shot during a drive-by shooting, died Nov. 29. The Nov. 25 attack on the teens was the result of a drug war by rival gangs, police said, adding there have been no arrests.

The U.S. Marshals Service reportedly is considering a joint proposal by Correctional Development Corp. of St. Louis and the Bratton Corp. of Kansas City to build a 200-inmate detention center on 12 acres of land near Grain Valley.

A report by the state Division of Alcohol and Drug Abuse said that Missouri spends less per person to prevent drug and alcohol abuse programs than any other state. The report said the lack of financing for prevention services has resulted in waiting lists for prevention programs aimed at schoolchildren. Missouri spent 12 cents per person on such programs last year, while the national average spent by states was \$1.29 per person.

**NEBRASKA** — Robert Vandermate, son of a Nebraska police chief slain in 1971, told a state Parole Board that no prison term could replace his father, but nonetheless hugged his father's killer, Jesse Rouse, 36, after he won parole. "I feel better now that I've confronted him," said Vandermate of the man who killed his father, Richard.

**NORTH DAKOTA** — Ex-Walsh County Sheriff Joey Pederson will face trial Feb. 5 on four theft charges after an audit found \$61,000 in missing funds. Pederson has admitted keeping \$1,400 in county money.

A state prison Jaycee chapter raised \$1,000 for a child-abuse prevention fund by holding a roller-skate-a-thon in prison hallways with pledges from prison inmates and staff.



Southwest

**ARIZONA** — The state Court of Appeals ruled Nov. 15 that a police officer's observations of eye movements may be admitted as evidence in driving-under-the-influence trials, even without blood tests corroborating the charges.

Patrick Dinsmor, 18, and Dawn Slawinski, 19, will go on trial Jan. 3 after pleading not guilty Nov. 20 to charges of shooting Flagstaff police officer Robert Soucie, who survived the shooting.

A Mesa parents group that opposes a school district policy of reporting students' sexual activity to police said it will appeal to Gov. Rose Mofford to call on a special legislative session on the issue. The group says the policy, part of a new child-abuse law, and which requires teachers and counselors to report names of sexually active students to police, invades students' privacy.

**COLORADO** — Denver police began registering residents' semiautomatic assault weapons Nov. 15 under a new city ordinance even though opponents

vow to fight the new statute. Only one person — former chief District Attorney Duncan Cameron — had registered a weapon by day's end. Owners have 60 days to comply. Failure to register a weapon with a magazine of more than 20 rounds can result in fines up to \$999 and a jail term of up to six months.

**NEW MEXICO** — Black defendants are more likely to go to prison than whites or Hispanics, says a preliminary report commissioned by a legislative criminal justice committee, which found that southern New Mexico judges mete out tougher sentences than those in the north.

Lawyers are asking state district judges to suppress evidence seized by police who enter homes without knocking, and the Albuquerque District Attorney's Office responded by clarifying its standards for review of search warrants. Judges suppressed such evidence in three cases, leading to the dismissal of charges.

**OKLAHOMA** — Dkmulgee Police Capt. Tom Johnson was suspended with pay Nov. 14 as an investigation into his fatal shooting of Leonard "Ted" Colbert Jr. outside a local bank continues. Johnson claimed Colbert pointed a pistol at him, and Chief Chester Hodge said he saw no wrongdoing on Johnson's part.

Arlene Weidinger filed a \$200,000 lawsuit against the city of McAlester on Nov. 21 because she said trial testimony reveals that Police Chief Dale Mave witnessed the May 19 bearing death of her daughter as he drove by in a car, but did nothing. Mave did not comment on the charges.

**TEXAS** — Fort Worth is considering a plan by City Council member David Chappell to impose fees on 80 South Side bars that police say make an inordinate amount of calls for help. A study showed that police made 1,370 service calls to 15 bars in an 11-month period last year.

State District Judge Joe Hart ruled Nov. 20 that the state prison system must take inmates sentenced to state correctional facilities, but who are being held in county jails. Hart also ruled that the state must pay counties for the costs of housing state inmates and raise funds to pay for such costs.

Waxahachie Police Chief Pierce Padgett will resign Jan. 1, apparently as a result of a move by officers seeking his ouster because of alleged unfair promotion policies.

**UTAH** — Ex-Salt Lake City police Sgt. Robert Dewitt pleaded guilty Nov. 26 to official misconduct and gross lewdness charges. Dewitt resigned Nov. 16 after an exotic dancer accused him of assaulting her during a traffic stop. Sentencing is set for Dec. 21.



Far West

**ALASKA** — Trial began Nov. 27 for ex-Anchorage police officer Frank Feichtinger, who is accused of using

his position to engage in sex with teenage boys. He is being tried on 18 counts of official misconduct.

Alaska voters will be asked to consider a repeal of the state's marijuana decriminalization statutes in a November 1990 referendum, said Lieut. Gov. Stephen McAlpine. Recriminalization supporters gathered 40,900 signatures; only 20,343 were required. State law currently permits adult use and possession of up to four ounces.

**CALIFORNIA** — The Los Angeles Police Department asked the police officers' union to begin talks on a mandatory, random drug testing program on Nov. 19. Union president Lieut. George Aliano said he does not object to the plan, but the union will poll 7,800 members during opening talks on a new contract scheduled to be negotiated in two years.

Ron Jones, a 28-year police veteran, was sworn in as Los Altos police chief Nov. 27, replacing Brown Taylor, who now heads the Mountain View police force.

Randy Kraft, a serial killer of young men implicated in a 12-year spree of sexual torture and strangulation murders, was sentenced to death in the gas chamber by a Santa Ana judge on Nov. 29 after being found guilty of 16 murders earlier this fall. Judge Donald McCartin said of the 44-year-old computer consultant from Long Beach: "If anyone ever deserved the death penalty, he's got it coming."

Top arson and bomb investigator Howard B. Godfrey was arraigned in Auburn on Nov. 14 on charges of making a pipe bomb and making threat-

ening calls. Godfrey was placed on administrative leave.

**NEVADA** — Dick Ham, former head of the state Bureau of Alcohol and Drug Abuse, said he will appeal his transfer to another post and try to regain his old job. Ham, 66, was reassigned after his March arrest for driving under the influence of alcohol. Ham later acknowledged being an alcoholic and completed a rehabilitation program.

**DRESDEN** — A Portland judge said four Multnomah County judges will hear nothing but felony drug cases from Jan. 2 to Feb. 2 because of a tremendous surge in such cases.

Oregon corrections officials said Nov. 20 they will increase random drug testing of inmates from 3 percent to 5 percent and use drug-sniffing dogs to curb drug abuse in state prisons. Tests found that 10 percent of state prisoners used drugs, mostly marijuana.

**WASHINGTON** — A man investigated earlier this year in connection with the Green River serial killings is no longer a suspect in the case, police said. William Jay Stevens 2d was cleared Nov. 29 after investigators completed examining records and other articles taken from his home. Stevens, 39, remains in jail awaiting trial on Federal charges involving the possession of firearms found in his home.

Gov. Booth Gardner "unequivocally" embraced recommendations by a gubernatorial panel seeking tougher laws against sex predators. The panel recommended harsher sentences, improved treatment for sex offenders and requiring sex offenders to register with the police.

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE ETHICS

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 1

WINTER/SRING 1984

### The Insanity Defense: An Exchange

Ernest van den Haag / Thomas Litwack

### Detering Illegal Behavior in Complex Organizations

J. W. Doig, D. E. Phillips, and T. Manson

### The Bad Samaritan

Joel Feinberg

### The Presumption of Innocence in Soviet I

George P. Fletcher

### Decriminalization

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## Oh, deer!

Butler County, Ohio, Sheriff **Richard Holzberger** has won county approval for a plan to equip police vehicles with a device that emits an ultrasonic pitch heard only by animals, in hopes of preventing accidents involving their equis and jaywalking deer.

The "deer whistles," approved Nov. 2 by county commissioners, will be placed on four cruisers as part of a pilot program to see how well they discourage deer from running in front of oncoming cars, Holzberger told LENA. In just the past few weeks, five cruisers have been wrecked, with two of them totally "demolished" in accidents involving deer, Holzberger said.

Luckily, only two deputies suffered minor injuries in the accidents, he added. So far this year, there have been at least 60 accidents involving deer in the county, which lies midway between Cincinnati and Dayton.

The whistles were offered by one company at a quoted price of \$100 to \$200 each, but the enterprising Sheriff found that a local farm supply store sold them for a mere \$6.99.

"We're just going to test them ourselves to see if there is any value to them," Holzberger said, adding there were pros and cons to be weighed.

"Some of the cons are that the deer tend to ignore them. Dogs tend to listen to them. And they're only good up to 50 yards, and therefore, they wouldn't be beneficial," Holzberger noted.

He added that other whistler users said that they are effective but only at speeds of 35 m.p.h. or more.

The whistles are mounted on either

side of the car's front bumper, Holzberger said. As the vehicle moves forward, air is forced through the whistle, setting off an ultrasonic signal that only animals can hear. The "whistle" is designed to warn the creature of an oncoming vehicle.

The sheriff said he will use the whistles until another accident with a deer occurs.

"If they look like they might work, then I will probably have to fit all of the units with them because for the small expenditure, it might be worth it if it prevents one accident," Holzberger added.

The sheriff said the whistles are commonly used in Wisconsin, where 30,000-40,000 deer are hit by vehicles each year.

## Pat on the back

Even though the candidates in Seattle's tough mayoral contest last month differed on most issues, they did find one thing to agree on — Police Chief **Patrick Fitzsimons**.

Both **Norm Rice**, a city councilman, and **Doug Jewett**, city attorney, pledged during the race to keep Fitzsimons as the city's top police officer.

Rice, who made police management an issue in his bid to unseat former mayor **Charles Royer** four years ago, said he would put his differences with the chief aside if elected. "I wouldn't be looking at firing the chief," Rice said.

Jewett called Fitzsimons "a man of integrity" and also pledged to retain the chief if elected.

Fitzsimons has been Seattle's police chief for 10 years and was recently praised by a team of police consultants studying the Seattle department as "one of the most progressive law enforcement officials in the United States."

Rice won the election.

## Job security

A district court judge has admitted that he reversed a guilty decision after he learned the defendant was a cop.

Judge **Charles Artesani** said last month that he reversed his finding against Boston patrolman **Salvatore Aponte** after Aponte's lawyer argued that a guilty decision would cost the officer his job.

"I had second thoughts," Artesani said in special hearing to re-create what happened in the 1987 trial. "It was a simple possession, we'll have an appeal, and we'll have to take it up to Superior Court, and we have enough business up there now, so I said, not guilty."

He later added that the fact that Aponte had no previous record also influenced his decision.

**Nancy Hurley**, the assistant district attorney who tried the case, said she didn't mention the fact that Aponte was a police officer because she didn't think it should have bearing on the decision. "There shouldn't be a double standard of justice for police officers," she told the Boston Globe. "That's something we don't believe in this office or in society."

Despite the not guilty decision, Aponte was fired in May 1988 when the police department found that his actions constituted behavior unbecoming an officer. Aponte is appealing that decision.

## Blue parade

A former New York City police officer who now serves as U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York, **Romolo J. Imundi's** 47-year law enforcement career has had more than its share of nerve-wracking moments. But it was his recent tour of duty as a marshal of a different sort — grand marshal for the Yonkers, N.Y., Columbus Day parade — that brought on a bout of nervous insomnia.

As a U.S. Marshal, Imundi's day-to-day duties include providing for security at Federal courthouses, pursuing bail jumpers and parole violators, escorting criminals across state and national borders, and seeing to the security of witnesses under the Federal Witness Protection Program. But for his role as grand marshal of the parade on Oct. 8, which celebrates the contributions of Italian-Americans in this country, Imundi was able to leave his weapon at home.

"I didn't sleep at all last night," Imundi told the Yonkers Herald Statesman. "The morning couldn't come fast enough. I am very proud."

Imundi, who lived in the Bronx most of his life before moving to Yonkers about six months ago, was chosen to lead the parade because he is "an outstanding individual with an impeccable record in law enforcement and a role model for Italian-Americans everywhere," said the parade's chairman, **Sal Muscente**.

Imundi's law enforcement service began in 1942 when, at age 24, he began a police career in which he made more than 1,000 arrests, including 400 killers. One of the mementos he keeps mounted on a plaque is a gun he confiscated from a small-time hood during one of his first arrests.

He retired from his senior detective post with the New York Police Department in 1974, then joined the Veterans Administration as an investigator. In 1982, U.S. Senator **Alfonse D'Amato**

recommended Imundi for his present post as U.S. Marshal, presiding over an eight-county jurisdiction. Imundi heads an office of 94 deputies who are his foremost concern, he said.

"If you concern yourself with your staff, they will concern themselves with the job," Imundi said.

Lately, Imundi escorted **Leona Helmsley** to and from court appearances in her Federal tax fraud trial. Helmsley, known for her arrogance as much as her wealth, had to endure the taunts of spectators almost daily during the trial.

On the day of her conviction, Imundi escorted her to her car as she left the Federal courthouse in lower Manhattan.

"People were crowding in on her. One woman yelled, 'How do you like the little people now?'" referring to Helmsley's remark during trial testimony that "only little people pay taxes."

"She asked me why everybody was so mean to her," Imundi recalled.

In the coming months, Imundi will serve as escort to another celebrity defendant — Saudi arms dealer **Adnan Khashoggi**, who will stand trial on money laundering charges.

## Garda guardian

**Eugene C. Crowley** has been appointed commissioner of Ireland's national police, the Garda Siochana. He had served most recently as deputy



Eugene C. Crowley

commissioner in charge of operations at Garda headquarters.

Crowley, who was chosen to head up the 10,600-member force by the Minister of Justice, has experience in the operational, administrative and instructional aspects of the force.

A 45-year veteran, Crowley has also served as assistant commissioner and was in charge of the security section at Garda headquarters in Phoenix Park for several years. One of his assignments there was to help make security arrangements for the Pope John Paul's visit to Ireland in 1979.

## Columbus cracks up

**Robert Kern**, acting police chief in Columbus, Ohio, has ordered an internal investigation into raids in which cocaine was found in apartments owned by two narcotics officers.

Small amounts of crack were found in apartments owned by Capt. **Frank A. Phillips**, captain of the Columbus police narcotics bureau, and **Thomas J. Jones Jr.**, a Drug Enforcement Agency officer.

Crack was also found at the apartment owned by Jones in an earlier raid. In that raid, officers confiscated crack and charged **Esther Phells**, 19, with aggravated trafficking. Jones said he had not known about criminal activity on his property until the raid.

Kern said the second round of raids, made seven weeks after the first round, was conducted without his knowledge and ordered the department's internal affairs bureau to investigate.

Officers involved in the raids told the Columbus Dispatch they conducted the second raids because they believed Jones's property was still the site of illegal activity. Several informers had told officers they had bought cocaine near the property, which is owned by Jones and another man under a partnership called **Fincop Properties**.

### People & Places:

The page that's all about you, the practitioner.

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**Romolo J. Imundi**, the U.S. Marshal for the Southern District of New York, is one proud, happy Italian-American as he greets crowds from the back of an open limousine during his stint as grand marshal of the Yonkers, N.Y., Columbus Day Parade. (See story above.)

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# Radio snafus cited as suspects flee from NYC coke raid

Communications problems between the U.S. Customs Service and Drug Enforcement Administration may have prevented the agencies from making arrests in the largest seizure of cocaine in New York City history.

Some officials involved in the case -- in which 10,648 pounds of cocaine were discovered packed inside drums of highly caustic lye -- also point to a premature radio transmission that tipped off news reporters as a reason for the escape of five suspects.

The blunders have raised questions about cooperation between Federal and local task force members and the coordination of joint investigations.

The cocaine was seized in a Queens warehouse Nov. 3. About 200 officers from the DEA, Customs and New York City Police Department's emergency service unit worked two days, wearing protective suits and masks, to uncover the cocaine, hidden beneath layers of lye in 252 twenty-gallon drums.

Officials are still searching for Juan Martinez, of Peru; his wife, Mary, of Colombia; and three others they believe were involved in the drug ring. The ring is thought to be associated with a drug cartel in Cali, Colombia.

After the operation, DEA officials expressed dissatisfaction with some aspects of the procedure, citing mistakes they said may have contributed to the failure to make arrests.

Mark Hannan, a spokesman for the DEA in New York, said the agency was not informed that Customs officials believed the cocaine was stored in the warehouse until five hours before agents broke in to search for the drugs.

More time between notification and seizure would have allowed DEA officers to stake out the warehouse, follow suspects and make arrests at the same time the seizure began, he said.

Hannan said he's not sure what caused the communications problem, "but there certainly was some type of breakdown because we weren't contacted until late in the investigation."

But Customs officials said they didn't learn that the warehouse possibly stored drugs until that afternoon and immediately got in touch with the DEA.

Richard Mercier, the Customs special agent in charge of New York City, told The New York Times, "We notified DEA about what we knew and when we had specific information. I don't feel we did anything improper."

The case was further complicated when someone mistakenly transmitted information about the raid on a citywide police channel monitored by news organizations.

Reporters immediately broadcast the story, possibly tipping off the suspects.

The cocaine allegedly was shipped to Philadelphia from Panama, then brought to the Queens warehouse by truck. The warehouse was leased for 18 months by a company called Aranal Corporation, which Martinez headed.

Agents also broke into a warehouse rented by Aranal in Philadelphia, but no cocaine was discovered in nearly 5,000 drums stored there.

Agents began investigating the alleged ring based on an anonymous tip to the Brooklyn District Attorney's office.

# Customs' antidrug plane haunted by radar glitches

The company that produces an expensive radar plane designed to help the U.S. Customs Service intercept drug smugglers is aiming to have electronics problems that have hampered the plane's performance fixed by the first of the year.

Officials at Lockheed Aeronautical Systems Co. and the Customs Service maintain that the two P-3 AEW aircraft now in service are functioning and cost-effective, calling the problems "glitches" that can be corrected.

But Customs sources say the problems are so serious that they have not only made interception difficult but could cause a mid-air crash.

The source of most of the problems is the plane's computerized tracker, which plots the altitude, speed and course of other aircraft, then displays the information on computer screens so agents can direct other Customs Service planes in pursuing and intercepting suspected smugglers.

Responding to a Customs memo outlining some of the problems, Lockheed in September agreed to commit funds to upgrade the tracker and said it hopes to remedy the problems by early next year. John McGinnis, head of Lockheed's airborne early-warning

program, told the Associated Press the upgrading was necessary because of "anomalous behavior that we could not prevent," but said the airplane is doing its job well overall.

Another Lockheed official, John Berezonsky, said the problems haven't prevented the planes from doing "a hell of a job" and said the difficulties arise from trying to track a large number of targets simultaneously.

Agency documents and Customs Service sources say the tracker gives inaccurate readings, such as displaying single airplanes as multiple targets and indicating ships on the water below at high altitudes, and has caused targets to be lost when the computer system crashed during an operation.

One source, who asked not to be identified, told the AP the system is so inaccurate radar specialists worry they could direct an interceptor into the path of another plane.

Other problems include difficulties with the on-board communications system and a spinning radar dome on top of the plane.

The two P-3's now in service are based at the Customs Surveillance Support Center in Corpus Christi, Texas. The first, which cost \$27 million, has

had electronic and mechanical problems since it was delivered in June 1988. A second P-3 delivered in April, which cost \$30.6 million, also has encountered problems. Congress has approved \$35 million for a third P-3.

The planes, four-engine turboprops, are similar to Navy aircraft that are used for anti-submarine detection, but were especially designed for drug interception.

The Customs Service envisioned the planes as a key weapon against drug smuggling by air. The El Paso Intelligence Center reports that more than half of the 112,000 kilograms of cocaine seized during 1988 arrived by air and 45 percent of that was in private planes.

Peter Kendig, acting director of the Corpus Christi center, said that between Jan. 1 and Aug. 10, the two P-3's were mainly responsible for detections that led to 36 arrests and the seizure of 37,000 pounds of marijuana and 8,300 pounds of cocaine.

He said the P-3 is "a cost-effective piece of equipment, giving taxpayers one of the best bangs for the buck in government today. It works and it works great."

# Brutality, favoritism eyed in probe of Pa. department

The police department in Darby Borough, Penn., is the subject of two separate investigations into police misconduct after a newspaper investigative series raised questions of brutality and favoritism.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Delaware County district attorney's office announced the investigations in response to stories published in The Philadelphia Inquirer last month.

The first of the two-part series included reports of brutality by Darby officers over a six-year period, including allegations that officers beat prisoners, sprayed them with Mace or water, threw firecrackers into occupied cells and chained prisoners to the bars for long periods.

The second story reported allegations that hundreds of traffic violations had been destroyed by police as political favors.

## Chief Denies Charges

Darby Borough Police Chief Robert F. Smythe and Mayor Louis Saraullo have denied the allegations and say they welcome the investigations. "I really welcome any agency that wants to come in...." Smythe said. "We have to put this thing to rest once and for all."

Saraullo said the police department has "nothing to defend" and that officers are simply "doing a job."

The FBI investigation will focus on whether the police department is guilty of civil rights violations, according to John H. Kundts, special agent in Philadelphia. He said his team will investigate the charges of brutality and harassment, not those of ticket-fixing.

About 20 people have charged in the Inquirer report or court records that Darby Borough police attacked or humiliated them. Eleven civil suits have been filed in the past six years by people

who say they were beaten, humiliated or falsely arrested by Darby Borough police. Nine of those suits have been settled out of court for a total amount of more than \$70,000 and two of the suits are pending.

In six other cases, Darby Borough police agreed to drop criminal charges if suspects promised in writing not to sue the police.

Police officials have said they agreed to the out-of-court settlements on the advice of insurance companies, not because the cases had merit.

## Brutality Alleged

The allegations of brutality include those of a 45-year-old woman who says she suffered a broken nose, shock from a stun gun and numerous bruises after she called police to help capture an intruder and got into an argument with officers; a 79-year-old man who claims police handcuffed him to the bars of his cell, sprayed him with water and left him there all night when he was arrested after complaining about noise from a nearby party; and an 18-year-old man who says he was taken from his cell and severely beaten when he repeatedly banged on the bars and yelled that he wanted to call his father.

Former and current Darby Borough officers also cited incidents where officers allegedly threw firecrackers in cells, turned a fan on prisoners in winter and put a loaded gun in a suspect's mouth during interrogation and threatened to kill him.

The Inquirer reported that five of the suits against Darby Borough police involve the same officer, Richard Galli Jr. His father, Richard Galli Sr., is head of the Republican Party in the borough.

No officers have been reprimanded or disciplined in connection with any of the alleged incidents and no internal investigations have been made.

After the stories appeared, Chief Smythe defended the department. "If we have a bad cop in town, we don't want him," Smythe said. "I'll be the first to see he is off) the force. But we don't have any."

Mayor Saraullo said officers in the blue-collar town that borders Southwest Philadelphia confront problems such as drug use and underage drinking. "It's a rough town," the mayor said. "You have to be tough to a certain extent."

Kundts said the FBI investigation will try to determine if police used excessive force, saying the use of force "depends on the circumstances." He added, "But a police officer does not have to be benign in conducting official business."

He said information from a preliminary investigation will be turned over to the U.S. Department of Justice, which will decide whether to continue.

While charges of ticket-fixing and other favoritism won't be investigated by Kundts, those charges could be part of the district attorney's probe or the subject of a separate investigation by a team of FBI agents who handle corruption cases.

## And the winner is:

*Stay tuned to Law Enforcement News for full coverage of the selection process to find the man who will head the New York City Police Department for the next five years.*

# Buffalo explores reluctance to file complaint charges

City leaders in Buffalo, N.Y., have established a commission to investigate charges that citizens are reluctant to approach the police with complaints of officer misconduct.

Concerns about police response to civilian complaints came in the aftermath of the fatal shooting of a 20-year-old man by an off-duty officer on Oct. 22.

One Common Council member said he had been contacted by witnesses who had seen the shooting but were afraid to go to police. Others said they are contacted frequently by citizens who are hesitant to take complaints against officers to the department.

Police and community relations are at an "all-time low," according to council member Alfred T. Coppola. "There are a lot of police officers who are taking the hunt of the bad communication."

The council voted 11-2 on Oct. 31

to approve a resolution by majority leader James W. Pitts to set up a commission composed of Police Commissioner Ralph V. Degenhart and representatives from the Police Benevolent Association, Afro-American Police Association and the criminal justice profession.

Council member David A. Franczyk supported forming a commission. "Citizens do have a right to monitor the thin blue line if the scrutiny is done in a positive way," he said.

Pitts denied claims by opponents of the commission that it would lead to a civilian review board. "I'm not looking at a citizens review board or going on a witch hunt or stereotyping things that would stop the dialogue," Pitts said. He added, "We want to look at the process and recommend changes."

Degenhart, who was not present at the meeting, opposes a civilian review board.



# Bennett talks turkey with the troops

The police should not join the chorus saying that law enforcement is not the answer to the nation's drug problem, the Federal drug-policy director said last month.

"Of course it isn't the total answer, but law enforcement is a necessary part

## Burden's Beat

By Ordway P. Burden

of the answer," William J. Bennett told the October meeting of the National Law Enforcement Council. "Law enforcement by itself won't do it, but if we neglect the role of law enforcement we're going to have this problem even worse than it is now."

The police role ties into the overall anti-drug effort in very significant ways, he said. "As a former Secretary of Education, I can tell you that if you don't have a credible law enforcement effort, you will injure your educational effort. One of the lessons that a child should learn is that crime does not pay. In the drug business, too many children are learning the opposite lesson, which is that crime does pay."

"I think it's a great moment for civilization when some drug thug is grabbed, cuffed and walked down the street and humiliated. It's a great moment for younger people to see that taking place because they learn that, A, sometimes the good guys can win, and, B, that crime doesn't pay."

The police role is also important in the treatment aspect of the drug war, in

Bennett's view. "Most people in the drug world who need treatment don't wake up one morning and say, 'I want treatment,'" Bennett said. "They're usually coerced into treatment, and law enforcement can often be the route there."

He told the NLEC, which is made up of the leaders of 15 major professional associations, "Please don't understate or undersell your own enterprise in a gesture of magnanimity. It's crucial that this part of the effort be supported and be funded."

Bennett, whose formal title is Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy, predicted that if all goes well, the \$450-million Federal allocation for state and local law enforcement anti-drug campaigns would begin flowing in four to six months.

He also predicted that by the end of the year the debate over legalizing drugs would be revived, even though only a fraction of Americans favor legalization. "Forty percent of the so-called enlightened opinion I read is in favor of legalization," Bennett said. "That's totally out of whack with what Americans think, but it continues to be the prestige opinion in some quarters. I think it's important that people in your line of work have good arguments against it."

Proponents of legalizing drugs — especially drugs like crack and ice — are ignoring history, Bennett declared. "The historic pattern is, where you legalize there is more use, and where



William J. Bennett

No education without enforcement

there is more use of crack or ice, there will be more trouble. There will be more danger, more child abuse, more violence."

Law enforcement leaders should be reminding Americans of that pattern, the drug czar told the NLEC. "I say that because there's going to be a lot of carping and criticism, and even frontal and full-scale attacks on this whole effort," he said.

The war against drugs will be won only with time, money, energy and

consistent effort, he added. "I think that if we make consistent efforts we'll get the kind of results we described in the strategy, but only if we apply this pressure consistently over time," he said. "If we don't, if we turn off our interest in drugs in the next couple of years, we're not going to get there."

Bennett and his staff hope to visit legislators in every state within the next three months to urge funding for new state prison construction. He will also stump for new state laws imposing \$10,000 fines for use or possession of illegal drugs. He noted that the \$10,000-

fine provision is in the Federal Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 and said he hoped it would be adopted — and enforced — by states. "I think it's very important that this notion of user accountability start being seen," he said.

(The author acknowledges the assistance of Seymour F. Malkin, executive director of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation, in the preparation of this article. Mr. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Township, NJ 07675.)

## Accreditation adds 18, renews two others

A record number of law enforcement agencies — 18 — were accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies at its tenth anniversary meeting in Houston last month.

Two agencies also were approved for reaccreditation, becoming the first agencies to renew the five-year designation since the commission began accepting applications in late 1983.

A total of 135 law enforcement agencies in the U.S. and Canada have now been accredited. Approximately 750 agencies are in some phase of the accreditation program.

The commission's executive director, Ken Medeiros, commended the two agencies that were reaccredited, the Arlington County, Va., and Baltimore County, Md., police departments. He said Arlington County Chief William K. Stover and Baltimore County Chief

Cornelius J. Behan "are pioneers" who led in the accreditation process when it began.

Medeiros also praised the "dedication, determination — perhaps even daring — that have combined to make the accreditation program a success."

Fourteen police departments were approved for accreditation at the meeting: Albuquerque, N.M.; Amarillo, Texas; Anoka, Minn.; Arlington, Texas; Brentwood, Tenn.; Cape Coral, Fla.; Fayetteville, N.C.; Grand Junction, N.C.; Jeffersonton, Ky.; Lynchburg, Va.; Manchester, Conn.; Millford, Ohio; Shaker Heights, Ohio; and South Plainfield, N.J.

Three sheriff's departments were also approved: those in Guilford County, N.C.; Larimer County, Colo.; and Loudoun County, Va. The Nebraska Highway Patrol was also accredited.

## SF voters say "no" to making deputies out of security guards

San Francisco voters turned down a proposal Nov. 7 that would have upgraded the status of some city security guards to that of deputy sheriffs, spelled out the duties of the Sheriff's Department in the city's charter, and outlined a formula of salary increases similar to that of other departments in the Bay Area.

The referendum, known as Proposition K, was opposed by the San Francisco Police Officers' Association and strongly supported by Sheriff Michael Hennessey. It went down to defeat by a margin of 57 percent to 43 percent.

Approximately 133 security guards who are now employed by the city to patrol public buildings and parks would have been affected by the proposal, said Deputy Al Waters, who is president of the San Francisco Deputy Sheriffs' Association. Security guards had pushed for the proposal, Waters said, because "they wanted additional training and upgrading to provide better safety and security for the city. And as a result it also would have given [deputy sheriffs] more job variety" by providing for increased rotation opportunities for the Sheriff's Department's 450 sworn deputies.

The proposition also would have provided a more precise outline of the duties of the Sheriff's Department that would allow "for more additional job security," Waters added. In San Francisco, the Sheriff's Department provides security for the courts and other Government facilities and controls the jail system and the transport of prisoners.

Proposition K also would have set

up a formula for granting salary increases to deputies that would have been more in line with departments in the surrounding Bay Area, Waters said.

"We're always a year behind in salaries because those contracts are not negotiated before April 1," Waters said, noting that other Bay Area agencies usually complete contract negotiations by August 1.

Waters said the Bay Area's recent devastating earthquake — and the costs associated with it — might have turned voters away from supporting the proposal.

"Due to the earthquake, the citizens of San Francisco were not looking to add anything that would cost. And that was clearly shown [in the outcome] of all the propositions," Waters said.

But that view was challenged by Al Trigueiro, treasurer of the San Francisco Police Officers' Association, which campaigned against the proposition.

He called the proposition a "political move" by Hennessey, and said it was a ploy by Local 3 of the operating engineers union, which represents the deputies in contract negotiations, to attract more members.

"Proposition K was very misleading, kind of misguided, and very vague," Trigueiro told LEN.

"The crux of the ballot initiative that we couldn't stomach was the fact that they wanted to take in 133 new members to the sheriff's union. The smelly part about it is that they wanted to train them as deputies and send them right back into the same positions that they currently hold — not change them

around, not do anything, just send them right back."

With the San Francisco Police Department operating at 250 officers below strength, "what we don't need are [more] sheriffs who aren't even tied into our 911 system," Trigueiro said.

"It was a murky proposition at best," Trigueiro said. "We felt it would eliminate police jobs, in that it would exclude police officers from [patrolling] certain parts of the city" by giving the security guards and deputies "explicit authority" in parks and other public areas traditionally patrolled by police officers.

"The truth of the matter is it was a murky proposition from the get-go and people saw right through it," Trigueiro added.

## Errors cited in NY cop deaths

Two New York City police detectives were shot to death Nov. 13 when a suspect they were transporting to the Rikers Island jail pulled out a hidden revolver and fired several times.

Richard J. Guerzon and Keith L. Williams died instantly, and their alleged assailant, Jay Stoney Harrison, was found about 10 hours later hiding in a girlfriend's apartment.

Harrison was facing murder charges at the time the detectives were trans-

Continued on Page 7

## Answer The Call To Honor

Every day you and 600,000 fellow law enforcement officers risk your lives to protect America. It's time we honor the men and women who have sacrificed their lives and those who continue to serve.

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## All-points effort sought to stem money laundering

Continued from Page 1

cash transfer reports. Scientists at Los Alamos National Laboratories in New Mexico are working on a project using a supercomputer to simulate international money flow patterns and help spot money laundering.

A Senate subcommittee studying money laundering is considering other ways to attack the problem, including changing the size and color of U.S. bills and putting bar codes on them.

The subcommittee, headed by Sen. John Kerry of Massachusetts, is studying whether such changes would help by forcing traffickers to turn in large cash stockpiles and making tracking transfers easier.

### International Efforts

U.S. officials hope to combine their efforts with a worldwide crackdown on dirty money. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady has said Washington will ask foreign governments to reform their banking laws to make laundering money more difficult.

Traditional money laundering havens such as Switzerland, Hong Kong and Latin American countries have given way to new sites, officials said, as computer networks have made possible money transfers anywhere in the world.

One of those new sites could be Canada, according to a report compiled by the Drug Enforcement Administration and Canadian Mounties.

Eased trade restrictions between the two countries have contributed to an increased flow of dirty money across the border, the report said. As a result, Canada has in the past year adopted laws permitting officials to prosecute launderers and to seize assets of convicted of laundering.

The potential for sharing in assets

forfeited by convicted drug traffickers has sparked interest in cracking down on money laundering among state agencies.

Richard Harris, head of financial intelligence for the U.S. Customs Service, said the chance to share in seized drug profits has helped increase interest from state governments in taking part in a proposed nationwide computer system that would create a network linking state and Federal investigative files.

Arizona, for example, has set up a database on suspicious financial transactions in state banks and used the information to bring charges against suspected launderers.

### Money Transmitters Emerging

Another aspect of the laundering problem is the emergence of money exchange businesses. The businesses, which operate in a manner similar to Western Union, exchange money into foreign currencies and help recent immigrants send money back to their native countries.

However, many of the exchanges are fronts for money launderers and are unlicensed, officials report. They take advantage of poorly written laws governing money transmitters to transfer drug proceeds out of the country.

New York officials have identified more than 130 illegal money transmitters in New York City alone. Several states have moved to shut down such operations and to close legal loopholes that allow them to operate. For example, Texas has closed 15 unlicensed money transmitters, and in September Federal authorities seized 67 money exchanges in 13 states on charges of illegally laundering drug money.

You have --beep-- the right to remain --beep-- silent:

## Taping scandal growing

Continued from Page 1

Lieut. Col. John Mulligan, who served as second-in-command of the State Police agency's second-in-command Memos compiled in the report show that Mulligan was aware of the ramifications of the illegal tapings and was responsible for a 1986 order requiring that all police barracks telephones be taped and the beep tone signaling the existence of the taping system be removed.

The report was inconclusive in terms of how much Forst knew about the taping system.

Top State Police officials did not deliberately intend to violate the law or the civil rights of defendants and lawyers, the report said. Such a finding could give the state some leverage in defending itself against lawsuits because the committee's interpretation of case law was that a broad policy did not constitute intent. Those seeking damages would have to prove intent on a case-by-case basis, the Attorney General noted.

### Officials Were Warned

But State Police were warned on at least three occasions about the potential ramifications of the taping system, the report added. In 1983 the Connecticut Supreme Court criticized the State Police for eavesdropping on a conversation between a lawyer and a client in a case before the court. A memo was circulated within police ranks about potential legal problems that could be brought on by the practice, but was apparently ignored. In early 1987, when new telephone equipment was installed, police officials decided to remove the beep tone that signaled the existence of the taping system, the report said.

Forst denied violating any laws or

condoning wrongdoing, but O'Neill urged his resignation to restore public confidence in the State Police.

Forst had encountered other controversies during his tenure. In 1983, he argued unsuccessfully for a law to allow widespread use of electronic surveillance in public places. His administration was publicly criticized several years ago by the state's chief attorney, who charged that State Police investigations were often incompetent.

Sullivan, who had been serving as chief of security for the Hartford Insurance Group since leaving the Hartford police chief's job, said he will not make any immediate, major changes in the State Police.

### Tapes Revealed by Trooper

The existence of the taping system was revealed by a trooper giving pre-trial testimony in a manslaughter case of a Waterbury police detective, and was later confirmed by police officials.

State Police officials said that over a

nine-year period they routinely recorded all calls to and from the police barracks on emergency phone lines so that they would have exact records of emergency calls in order to verify garbled information. Most of the phone lines in barracks were deemed to be emergency lines.

Officials acknowledged that they may have inadvertently recorded calls such as a suspect's first call to a lawyer, but said the tapes were never used to gather leads in cases.

Sgt. Scott O'Mara, a police spokesman, said the tapes were "absolutely never" used for improper purposes.

The investigations into the charges are expected to take months and already have taken on political overtones. O'Neill, a Democrat who is seeking election to a third term, has been criticized for his past support of Forst. State Republican Party chairman Richard Foley said the taping charges are an example of O'Neill's "failed leadership."

## Chain of errors cited in murder of two NYPD detectives

Continued from Page 6

porting him to the city's corrections facility on Rikers Island.

Police Commissioner Richard Condon later said that "carelessness" was a key factor in the incident. Condon noted that Harrison was left unguarded in a police locker room that was used as a holding facility at the District Attorney's office. Harrison was apparently able to steal a pistol from an unlocked storage locker because only one hand

was cuffed in order to allow him to eat lunch. Condon added that the detectives had apparently failed to adequately frisk Williams upon leaving the D.A.'s office for the trip to Rikers Island, had cuffed his hands in front of his body instead of behind, and allowed him to ride alone in the back seat.

Harrison was charged with two counts of second-degree murder, and one count each of escape and possession of a deadly weapon.

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Nadelmann:

## Costs & consequences of drug prohibition

By Ethan A. Nadelmann

As frustrations with the drug problem and current drug policies rise daily, growing numbers of political leaders, law enforcement officials, drug abuse experts and common citizens are insisting that a radical alternative to current policies be fairly considered: the controlled legalization of drugs.

Just as "Repeal Prohibition" became a catchphrase that swept together the diverse objections to Prohibition, so "Legalize (or Decriminalize) Drugs" has become a catchphrase that means many things to many people. In its broadest sense, however, legalization incorporates the many arguments and growing sentiment for de-emphasizing our traditional reliance on criminal justice resources to deal with drug abuse and for emphasizing instead drug abuse prevention, treatment, and education, as well as noncriminal restrictions on the availability and use of psychoactive substances and positive inducements to abstain from drug abuse.

Clearly, neither drug legalization nor enforcement of anti-drug laws promises to "solve" the drug problem. Nor is there any question that legalization presents certain risks. Legalization would almost certainly increase the availability of drugs, decrease their price, and remove the deterrent power of the criminal sanction—all of which invite increases in drug use and abuse. There are at least three reasons, however, why these risks are worth taking. First, drug control strategies that rely primarily on criminal justice measures are significantly and inherently limited in their capacity to curtail drug abuse. Second, many law enforcement efforts are not only of limited value but also highly costly and counterproductive; indeed, many of the drug-related evils that most people identify as part and parcel of "the drug problem" are in fact the costs of drug prohibition policies. Third, the risks of legalization may well be less than most people assume, particularly if intelligent alternative measures are implemented.

Few law enforcement officials any longer contend that their efforts can do much more than they are already doing to reduce drug abuse in the United States. This is true of international drug enforcement efforts, interdiction, and both high-level and street-level domestic drug enforcement efforts.

The United States seeks to limit the export of illicit drugs to this country by a combination of crop eradication and crop substitution programs, financial inducements to abstain from the illicit business, and punitive measures against producers, traffickers, and others involved in the drug traffic. These efforts have met with scant success in the past and show few indications of succeeding

in the future.

Even when eradication efforts prove relatively successful in an individual country, other countries will emerge as new producers, as has occurred with both the international marijuana and heroin markets during the past two decades and can be expected to follow from planned coca eradication programs. The foreign export price of illicit drugs is such a tiny fraction of the retail price in the United States (approximately 4 percent with cocaine, 1 percent with marijuana, and much less than 1 percent with heroin) that international drug

tended consequences of this success are twofold: the United States has emerged as one of the world's leading producers of marijuana—indeed, U.S. producers are now believed to produce among the finest strains in the world—and many international drug traffickers appear to have redirected their efforts from marijuana to cocaine. The principal consequence of U.S. drug interdiction efforts, many would contend, has been a glut of increasingly potent cocaine and a shortage of comparatively benign marijuana.

Domestic law enforcement efforts have proven

impact on the price or availability of illicit drugs.

The logical conclusion is not that criminal justice efforts to stop drug trafficking do not work at all, rather, it is that even substantial fluctuations in those efforts have little effect on the price, availability and consumption of illicit drugs. The mere existence of criminal laws, combined with minimal levels of enforcement, is sufficient to deter many potential users and to reduce the availability and increase the price of drugs. Law enforcement officials acknowledge that they alone cannot solve the drug problem but contend that their role is nonetheless essential to the overall effort to reduce illicit drug use and abuse. What they are less ready to acknowledge, however, is that the very criminalization of the drug market has proven highly costly and counterproductive in much the same way that the national prohibition of alcohol did 60 years ago.

Police have made about 750,000 arrests for violations of the drug laws during each of the last few years. Slightly more than three-quarters of these have been not for manufacturing or dealing drugs but solely for possession of an illicit drug, typically marijuana. (Those arrested, it is worth noting, represent less than 2 percent of the 35 million to 40 million Americans estimated to have

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**"The criminalization of the drug market effectively imposes a de facto value-added tax that is enforced by law enforcement and collected by drug traffickers."**

control efforts are not even successful in raising the cost of illicit drugs to U.S. consumers.

Interdiction efforts have shown little success in stemming the flow of cocaine and heroin into the United States. Indeed, during the past decade, the wholesale price of a kilo of cocaine has dropped by 80 percent even as the retail purity of a gram of cocaine has quintupled from 12 percent to about 60 percent; the trend with heroin over the past few years has been similar if less dramatic. Easily transported in a variety of large and small aircraft and sea vessels, carried across the Mexican border by legal and illegal border crossers, hidden in everything from furniture, flowers, and automobiles to private body parts and cadavers, heroin and cocaine shipments are extraordinarily difficult to detect. The Coast Guard and U.S. Customs continue to expand their efforts in this area, but they too concede that they will never seize more than a small percentage of total shipments. Because cocaine and heroin are worth more than their weight in gold, the incentives to transport these drugs to the United States are so great that we can safely assume that there will never be a shortage of those willing to take the risk.

The one success that interdiction efforts can claim concerns marijuana. Because marijuana is far bulkier per dollar of value than either cocaine or heroin, it is harder to conceal and easier to detect. Stepped-up interdiction efforts in recent years appear to have reduced the flow of marijuana into the United States and to have increased its price to the American consumer. The unin-

creasingly successful in apprehending and imprisoning rapidly growing numbers of illicit drug merchants, ranging from the most sophisticated international traffickers to the most common street-level drug dealers. The principal benefit of law enforcement efforts directed at major drug-trafficking organizations is probably the rapidly rising value of drug trafficker assets forfeited to the government. There is, however, little indication that such efforts have any significant

## Letters

To the editor:

Over the last 10 years, an average of two officers have been killed every week. Very few Americans realize the extent of the problem. For that matter, many officers do not realize how often we lose one of our own. In the best year, America loses at least one officer each week.

In the last several years we have seen a great increase in survival concerns and awareness in the law enforcement community. It is time to increase the public's awareness. The question is how? How about a method which costs about five cents per officer, takes no training, no hidden costs, no major planning and has no bad side? Many departments require the wearing of a black badge band in respect for a fallen officer. What we are asking is very simple. Upon receiving a teletype of an officer-down summary, we ask that every uniformed, badge-wearing officer in America wear a badge band for seven days in respect for the officer.

What results can we expect? That remains to be seen. At the rate of one officer dying a week, we very well may go years without removing the band. Maybe the daily constant reminder will cause all officers to be more cautious. Maybe attorneys and judges will view assaults on officers with more concern. Possibly our representatives in the Congress will consider more laws for us than against us, and assist us with funding for training and equipment.

Many "experts" tell us the problem with America is we no longer have heroes. Maybe we do, but we just do not look in the right place. The officers who die for what they believe in are not martyrs; they are heroes. They deserve to be remembered—not just for a few days in May, not just at a memorial in Washington, but every day.

KEVIN M. GORDON  
Training Supervisor  
Cahokia Police Department  
Cahokia, Ill.

To the editor:

I read with dismay an article in the Sept. 30, 1989, issue of L&N entitled, "More Moonlight in Buffalo: Officers Win Right to Second Jobs." As a paper devoted to professional law enforcement, I was surprised to read the "moonlight" still used to refer to what is far more commonly referred to as extra-duty or secondary employment of public police officers. The word "moonlighting" is condescending and unworthy of a paper dedicated to the cause of professional policing.

The story line focuses on the need for employment because of low wages. I can assure L&N that there are important benefits to communities in secondary employment of uniformed police officers. There are, to be sure, important issues as well, ones that professional law enforcement must surely discuss, even debate. But most certainly, the secondary employment of police officers doing police work is not to be demeaned.

Would the editors of L&N speak of college professors "moonlighting" when they consult or give lectures for pay? Or editors who work full-time for an employer if they write articles for magazines that offer a remuneration? Is there a double standard for police officers?

There may be no clear-cut answers of whether and what kind of employment should be legitimated for off-duty employment of public police officers. Yet, most assuredly, when our courts and collective bargaining legitimate their employment, our public police officers are entitled to have it referred to as secondary employment.

Having looked into the matter of secondary employment of public police officers for private employers, I enclose a copy of the NII publication reporting that inquiry. It may help to inform L&N of some of the issues.

ALBERT J. REISS, Jr.  
Sumner Professor of Sociology  
Yale University  
New Haven, Conn.





Gerald L. Williams has been a police chief for nearly eight years in two Denver-area police departments. Normally, such a career achievement might seem as laudable but nothing too out of the ordinary. But Gerry Williams has "only" been in law enforcement for 20 years. And in the course of those 20 years, he has led both of the departments he commanded through the rigorous process of agency accreditation — he's the only chief who's led two agencies through the process — and he has acquired bachelor's, master's and doctoral degrees — making him one of only a few Ph.D. police chiefs in the country. Somehow, he has also found the time to serve on advisory boards, in consulting positions and as a trainer and educator.

Consequently, it would seem all the more gratifying to get him to sit still for an hour or so to talk about policing in a LEN interview.

Williams, who turns 44 in December, has been police chief in Aurora, Colo., since July 1986, a position he assumed following a rather meteoric career in the Arvada Police Department. Starting as a patrolman in 1969, he became a detective after one year, a

sergeant after three years, a lieutenant after five years, a captain after seven years, a commander by the 12-year mark, and Arvada's police chief by the time he had 13 years on the job. And one could safely say that Williams cut his law enforcement teeth in a department that is one of several hot-beds of progressive law enforcement in Colorado — by his estimate, more than two dozen alumni of the Arvada P.D. are currently serving as police chiefs throughout the country.

It was curiosity mingled with a touch of skepticism that got Williams caught up in accreditation fever early in the development of the assessment process. To satisfy that curiosity, he signed on as an assessor for the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies while pilot tests of the process were still being conducted, and he's been a believer ever since. Under his leadership, the Arvada department won accreditation, and the Aurora Police Department later followed. Along the way, he made a promise to himself that he would not look back and tell his personnel, "Well, we did it that way in Arvada, so let's do it that way here." Instead, he made a point of working with his subordinates in Aurora to develop

a strategic plan for the department — one that took into account the needs of Aurora's citizens and the strengths of Aurora's police.

Williams is not a believer in just accreditation. He's also near-ecological when it comes to community-oriented policing, and the problem-solving approach to law enforcement. The Aurora P.D. is currently in the process of institutionalizing community-oriented policing, with all that it entails in terms of top-to-bottom reevaluation. And he, like many other chiefs who have begun to apply the concept, has heard the familiar refrain from his officers: "This is what I want to do. This is what I've been doing all along." As far as Williams is concerned, community-oriented policing is a natural outgrowth of the technology and research that law enforcement has reaped the benefits of in the past 15 to 20 years. It's time now, he says, to get away from the technical and get back to the people side of the business. As he puts it: "That's the sense that I have, that we tried to become too sophisticated and we forgot maybe one of the basic tenets of what made us successful, which was people helping people." Simple enough in the basic concept, but he is quick to add, "It's really complex from the standpoint that we're asking people to go out and analyze situations, to take some calculated risks."

**"Community-oriented policing will, in the long term, allow us to do more with what we have. If we encourage, support and train officers to truly become problem-solvers, they will become more effective."**

## Gerald L. Williams

Police Chief of Aurora, Colo.

Law Enforcement News interview  
by Peter Dodenhoff

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** There are those police chiefs who, having been called on once or twice to take the reins of a department and overhaul it, get labeled as "reform chiefs." You've now led two agencies successfully through the accreditation process. Do you think you might be labeled as an "accreditation chief"?

**WILLIAMS:** I've heard that, although not necessarily in that terminology. I heard about accreditation while it was still in the formative stages. I got ahold of the commission and volunteered my time to be an on-site assessor at one of the pilot sites, to find out firsthand what it was all about. I went out to Hayward, Calif., and participated as one of the assessors there, and I came away convinced that the accreditation process was a wonderful tool to go through an organization from A to Z and look critically at everything that the organization did in order to bring it in line with current state-of-the-art practices. And at that point, of course, we didn't know whether it was going to take off or not.

**LEN:** Did you feel perhaps that there was a desire to prove something, as some chiefs have said, "We've always believed we were the best, but now this is going to document this for everybody."

**WILLIAMS:** The motive when I made the decision to approach the City Manager and the City Council in Arvada was one of my own personal assessment and conviction at that point that the accreditation process would make the Arvada Police Department more professional — professional in the sense of striving for organizational professionalism. It would allow us, I guess, to measure ourselves to see if we were as good as we thought we were.

**LEN:** When you went out to Hayward to see the process during the pilot tests, were you open-minded, or open-minded leaning toward skeptical? How would you characterize your view of things at that point?

**WILLIAMS:** Oh, I was skeptical. I was very skeptical. That's why I wanted to see it firsthand, whether or not this would really work. That was my main motivation. I wanted to see firsthand.

**LEN:** Could you characterize briefly your two experiences with accreditation, in terms of how they may have differed and how they may have been similar?

**WILLIAMS:** The two departments are, in almost every sense, different. I would categorize Arvada as a very typical — if there is such a thing — suburban community. I came up through the ranks in Arvada. I spent 16 years there and was the chief there for about

four-and-a-half years. Arvada has had, and continues to have, a very good reputation. They have a very low rate of Part I crimes, and the caliber of the officers there was very good. The department, serving a city of about 90,000 population, had 110 sworn at the time. When I made the decision to start looking for another job, and the opportunity came up in Aurora, I came across the metropolitan area from the northwest side, where Arvada is located, to the entire eastern perimeter of the Denver-Aurora metropolitan area. Aurora sits on the eastern side of the metropolitan area. I found a department that was much larger. The city is about 230,000 population, and is not what I consider to be a typical suburban community. Rather, it's an interesting, diverse city with a more established, older kind of core urban-setting city in the northwest, and then the farther south you go, the more I suppose typically suburban it becomes. But the diversity — both racially and economically — makes this a very interesting place to work. The Police Department itself is one where I have been continually impressed with the level of commitment and the amount of energy people are willing to put forth on efforts such as the accreditation process, and now, community-oriented policing. We're attempting to institutionalize that throughout the organization. We're working with Bob Trojanowicz [of Michigan State University], who came out here and did the initial training. I asked him to come out here and train all 550 employees. The commitment was there. When things were explained to the employees, they were

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# "Once we embraced community-oriented policing, that just placed additional emphasis on the calculated risk-taking that goes on with those officers that are on the street."

Continued from Page 9

willing to move forward, and they accepted the rationale. Aurora has been one of the truly important endeavors in my professional career. I have enjoyed the three-and-a-half years here very much, and I think we've made a great deal of progress.

## Exporting police chiefs

**LEN:** At various times, it seems, certain Colorado police agencies have been pointed out as being focal points of a sort in terms of progressive policing and the application of research. Would you characterize the Aurora Police Department as being among that group?

**WILLIAMS:** I think today we are. I think the timing was absolutely superb when I came over here, to take a very fine police organization and help, in a small way, to manage and focus the energies of the organization toward some innovative, meaningful goals, such as accreditation and community-oriented policing. But the employees have all of the work. I use this example and I've used it before and I think it's a most appropriate one. When I really got into police management, Colorado was a net importer of police chiefs. Most of the police chiefs 12, 13, 14 years ago that came and were successful in Colorado — and I emphasize most, not all — were from other states, primarily California at one time. Today, Colorado is a net exporter of police chiefs. You look at the city of Lakewood. There are over 40 police chiefs that have come from Lakewood. Arvada, where I was chief, has now somewhere close to 25 police chiefs all across the country that have come out of the ranks of the Arvada Police Department. Colorado today has developed and continues to develop progressive police leaders that are finding police chief jobs all over the country.

**LEN:** When you moved from Arvada to Aurora, and as it became clear that Aurora would be moving toward accreditation, did you ever find yourself having to resist a temptation to say, "Well, we did it this way in Arvada and it might work here because it worked there?"

**WILLIAMS:** When I came to Aurora, one of the commitments that I made to myself was, hopefully, never to refer back from where I'd come from, and say, "Well, we had done it that way there, let's do it that way here." I can say in almost every case that we have not done that. They're different organizations and, quite frankly, I worked for a chief once who did that far too often. He came from another department and it seemed that every time you turned around he was referring back from where he came and trying to replicate or re-create programs in the new environment. I just don't think that works that well. I think you need to assess the organization that you're in — the strengths and weaknesses, what the politicians desire, what the citizens want — and then make decisions based upon that overall assessment. One of the first things I did when I came to Aurora was bring in a good friend of mine, a consultant, and have him spend a few days interviewing small groups of employees, and developing a list of issues that we then used in the command staff to develop our first strategic plan. So I tried consciously to not refer back to Arvada, and I still don't. And that's been so long ago now, sometimes it's difficult even remembering what I did.

**LEN:** Does that initial survey and series of informal meetings speak to some kind of a commitment to bottoms-up management, in which much of what is implemented in Aurora comes from ideas supplied by street-level officers?

**WILLIAMS:** Well, yes and no. I believe that one of the most important things that a police administrator can do — with the help

of all levels throughout the organization — is to focus the organization on one or two programs that seem to be — either by necessity or by desire — the direction that you want to go, and then to gently nudge the organization toward the accomplishment of those goals. That's what I've tried to do.

**LEN:** I gather that, at the very least, you have managed to come up with some kind of harvest of suggestions from your officers, whether at the ground level or in the supervisory-management ranks, things that are going to propel the community-oriented policing concept down the road.

**WILLIAMS:** Well, that's absolutely correct. Once we made the commitment to embrace the concept of community-oriented policing, that just placed additional emphasis on that calculated risk-taking that goes on with those officers that are on the street, and we continue to emphasize and encourage that. I'm surprised from time to time at some of the programs that have been started by patrol officers, that I knew nothing about. But that's as it should be. We've got enough levels of supervision. We've developed what we refer to as a "core team," which has been given the overall responsibility of the implementation and the institutionalization of community-oriented policing throughout the organization. They meet one or two days each month, and it's a true cross-section of the department that involves patrol officers, detectives, supervisors, mid-level supervisors, on up through the ranks of a division chief, who's also leading that. Another example of that, which I've found to be very helpful, is that we've sent two teams of line-level officers with one supervisor to two other cities that are committed to community-oriented policing, and they've brought back, not only ideas from those two cities, but a real enthusiastic commitment to what we're doing. They are the best sales people we've got because then they go back out on their shifts and with their peers and not only talk about what Tulsa and Houston are doing, but what we are doing and what we can do in Aurora.

**LEN:** For a time, Aurora was in the throes of rather rapid growth in terms of the size of the city, through annexation and so forth. Does that dovetail at all with the implementation of community-oriented policing in a sense that the whole city is growing, so perhaps the department ought to take a new tack?

**WILLIAMS:** Well, the city did go through a period of rapid growth back in the late '70's and the early '80's. The population, however, has not grown appreciably since I've been here. It's been hovering right around 230,000. But the land — the undeveloped land around the city — has grown a great deal. It's been an interesting concept, I think, on the part of the City Council and the City Manager. I've been told — and it makes perfect sense to me — that they did not want Aurora, 30 years from now, 50 years from now, to become an inner-ring suburb or an inner-ring sister city with Denver. So they

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**"There's a perception that anytime you bring in someone from the outside, the issue of some reform is inherent in that decision."**

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have done a great deal of annexation of large portions of undeveloped land to the east of Aurora, so that the growth of Aurora is pretty well secured for the foreseeable future.

The second part of your question had to do with whether or not that had anything to do with community-oriented policing, and really, the undeveloped land at some point will become a policing dilemma, I suppose, from the standpoint of providing services. We've almost doubled the size of the city in the three and a half years since I've been here — we've gone from a city of around 70 square miles to a city of around 135, 140 square miles. But most of that, again, is this undeveloped land. Eventually that will be a real challenge, from a policing standpoint, to provide services as that begins to develop.

## Reform-minded

**LEN:** Were you brought into Aurora with any kind of a reform-chief label placed on you?

**WILLIAMS:** I think the expectation from the manager at the time was one of some reform. He and I talked prior to him offering me the job about, specifically, law enforcement accreditation, and I shared with him my desire that one of the first things I would want to start was the accreditation process, because regardless of how good the Aurora Police Department was, it couldn't be anything but better by going through the accreditation process and becoming accredited. There had been some issues that had occurred in Aurora that, quite frankly, needed to be addressed. There had been some real tragedies from the standpoint of some evidence and money missing from the evidence locker. I think that there's a perception that anytime you bring in someone from the outside, the issue of some reform is inherent in that decision. So from that standpoint, that probably was an expectation. The charge given to me by the manager was that in five years he wanted the Aurora Police Department to be one of the finest in the country. I said I shared that challenge and would do

everything in my power to work with the employees to see that we would accomplish that in five years.

**LEN:** Notwithstanding the fact that you were an "outsider" with some reform expectations tied to your appointment, was that perhaps smoothed at all by the fact Arvada and Aurora are both part of the Denver metropolitan area and thus the territory was not totally unfamiliar to you?

**WILLIAMS:** Oh, absolutely. I think the transition for me was a great deal faster from the standpoint of the state laws not being different. I was familiar with some of the people that worked here, and the political environment from a state standpoint, and certainly from a metropolitan standpoint, and had some support from some of my professional friends who are police chiefs in Colorado and other parts of the country as well.

**LEN:** Police chiefs who have been in similar situations talk about different strategies and tactics when it comes to the speed of reform or the speed of implementing new policy. How do you approach that subject? Are there things on which you feel it's necessary to move quickly, and other things you feel it's best to develop over time?

**WILLIAMS:** That's an excellent question. This, of course, was my second opportunity at coming in and taking over an agency — completely different than the first. In the first situation I was acutely familiar with the issues and the personnel, both internally and externally. Coming to Aurora, just the opposite was true. I didn't know what the issues were. I didn't know what types of issues remained below the surface and needed to come out and be addressed, and I didn't know the players. What I chose to do — and I mentioned this earlier — was to find what the issues were, and the best way to do that was to ask the politicians, the City Manager, the interest groups in the community, and the employees. Once I had what I thought were all of the issues, then we began to put together a strategic plan for that first year, prioritize those things that we wanted to try and accomplish, correct some things, stop doing some things, add some other kinds of activities, and then go from there. I think that worked fairly well. There were several issues in the community that were very important and we addressed those right out of the starting blocks. And then from the employees, we were able to identify those issues that they felt were important and had not been given the attention that they should have gotten in prior years, and so we were able to identify and get to work on those as well.

**LEN:** Could you isolate some of the difficulties in taking over the reins of the Aurora Police Department?

**WILLIAMS:** I suppose one of the potential pitfalls was one of going from a department of 170 employees to one of over 500. Was that

too large of a transition? I didn't feel then that it was nor do I feel now that it was. I think you can go from one organization to another that may be too large of a jump, but I didn't feel nor do I now feel that that was an insurmountable problem. To this day I still don't like the fact that I don't know everyone that works for me. I wish I had the time to get to know all of the employees that work for me, but it's just not possible. That's a pitfall I suppose that you've just got to accept. The other thing that I really had to come to terms with is that you can't be as intimately involved with the detail in a department this size, as I was in a smaller department. There's a sense that you've got to let go a bit and depend and trust others to get things done and that's worked very well here.

**LEN:** So you've had to come to terms with a lot more delegating of responsibility, either of the day-to-day type or the long-term, planning responsibility?

**WILLIAMS:** More the day-to-day. But I'm blessed with some absolutely talented people here. They do the actual program development and implementation, and they do it very well.

## Doing more

**LEN:** Going back to what you'd described before in the way of the growth of the city, what particular problems and, conversely, opportunities, might that growth pose for you in terms of resource management?

**WILLIAMS:** Well, for the last three years Colorado has not been as economically sound as probably all of us would like. I think the perception is, and the reality probably is, too, that the economic doldrums we were in have changed and things certainly are on the upswing. From the standpoint of resources, I think that community-oriented policing will, in the long term, allow us to do more with what we have. If we can encourage, support, train the officers to



# LEN interview: Chief Gerald Williams

truly become problem-solvers, they will become more effective. We won't be as reactive as we traditionally have been. But to manage some of these huge areas of undeveloped land, I don't know quite frankly how we're going to do that because you need to have some money on the front end to pay for the additional resources. I don't think any longer we can just expect to have more police officers and more cars without having some form of strategy to be as efficient and effective as we possibly can. Quite frankly, that's one of the reasons why I see community-oriented policing as being that type of a strategy, and not just for Aurora. But there are going to have to be some additional dollars, too, at some point. We have one substation and another in the planning stages. Very likely in the next 10 years, there will probably be the need, as areas develop, for another substation to go into at least the planning phase. But again, I believe in decentralization. That's part of community-oriented policing so that doesn't trouble me, but what will be problematic is finding the money to build and staff additional substations. Hopefully, the economy during that time period will improve a great deal.

**LEN:** Do you have any kind of timetable for the full implementation of community-oriented policing?

**WILLIAMS:** No, we don't. We began the process a year ago last August when we began the training. It's an ongoing process. I don't think that after a period of four or five years you can say, "We've completely institutionalized community-oriented policing and it's time to move on to something else." I believe it's something that's got to be nurtured continually. The changes are so fundamentally different and great when you look at the traditional way that we've policed, that we need to nurture and bring this along, and as soon as you step away and say, "We're there," you're going to start falling backward. I think that in a period of probably two years, we will be pretty far along with changing not only the behavior of our officers, but their attitudes as well. But we'll just need to continue reinforcing that in all the different areas that we have implemented it in. And that's more than just the policing on the street. It's applicable in everything we do, whether it's a dispatcher and how they take and process a call to a civilian front-desk technician and how they deal with the citizens. It's an attitude, a philosophy. It's how you deal with people.

**LEN:** When it comes to institutionalizing community-oriented policing, the most immediate or most open-armed welcome for that kind of a change is usually found at the top, i.e., in administration, and at the bottom, where the street-level officer gets to do what he or she may have expected was the policeman's job all along. The resistance is very often found in the supervisory or management ranks where personnel may see community-oriented policing as somewhat of a threat to their job description. Do you find this to be the case?

**WILLIAMS:** Absolutely. You know, what we heard from our patrol people after the training and some encouragement is, "Listen, this is what I want to do. This is what I've been doing all along." There's a small percentage, to be sure, that we're going to have to help make that transition. But most of the line people, your assessment is absolutely correct. There has been here some resistance to community-oriented policing from the supervisory roles, and part of that goes to the whole issue of evaluations. In my judgment, you can't expect the patrol officers to go out and do the qualitative kinds of things that come with community-oriented policing — the risk-taking, if you will — if we're still going to evaluate them, as [PERF executive director] Darrel Stephens says, by "bean counting." You have to get away from doing just the quantitative number of tickets, number of arrests you make, and look at rewarding and evaluating the officers, the employees, on the community-oriented policing things that they do. We've been training our supervisors and I think we're making good progress. We're not there yet, in that area, but we've changed our entire evaluation process so that not only do the DFAR's [Daily Field Activity Reports] specifically characterize community-oriented policing time, but the evaluation format has been changed so that each supervisor meets with each employee and develops goals for that employee for the next quarter in the realm of community-oriented policing.

**LEN:** Do you see the institutionalization of community-oriented policing as being almost a generational thing, in order to make it sound enough to resist cries for change? Might it take as long as the length of an average police career to have it settle in beyond the point where it can be washed away in the next crime wave?

**WILLIAMS:** I think I would agree with that — not here in Aurora, but rather looking at the universe of police departments, I believe that this is the type of policing that not only worked well in years gone by, but certainly is the prescription for success in the future. I think that we're well along the road here in Aurora, and it won't take an entire generation in Aurora to institutionalize it. But looking at

the entire universe, we're probably looking at an entire generation if, in fact, community-oriented policing is as successful as some of us think it is and will continue to be. For it to really get a good, strong, solid foundation, it will take that 10- to 15-year range across the country.

**LEN:** Have you given any thought to the question of why community-oriented policing, which is really just a new version of old-fashioned get-to-know-the-public policing, is now reasserting itself with such vigor?

**WILLIAMS:** That's an excellent question. I think if you look at the amount of research that's been done in the last 15 years in law enforcement and all of the different things that we've tried, I think we've reached the point where we've realized that we've got to get away from just the technical and get back to dealing with people. That's not really an answer, but that's the sense that I have, that we tried to become too sophisticated and we forgot maybe one of the basic tenets of what made us successful, which was people helping people. As we get back to community policing, when you cut all of the rhetoric away, it's fairly simplistic. It's people trying to help people and analyzing to a degree the fact that many of our patrol officers had just become report-takers. We weren't doing any kind of problem-solving. We weren't really acting like professionals. We weren't doing any kind of analysis. And while it may be simple, it's really complex from the standpoint that we're asking our people to go out and analyze situations, to take some calculated risks, and it's not an easy thing to do.

## A doctor in the house

**LEN:** You are one of the very few police chiefs in this country to hold a doctoral degree. Could that be seen in any way as suggesting that you place a high value on education for the officers under you?

**WILLIAMS:** Yes. My own personal bias is that education is essential, that we need to do a great deal more of emphasizing formal higher education if we are ever to truly to become a profession on an equal or even semi-equal stature with the accepted professions in our society.

**LEN:** Can you offer a thumbnail description of the current educational profile of Aurora police, and the current minimum requirements?

**WILLIAMS:** We currently have a very young department and I think part of that goes back to that rapid period of growth that occurred in the late 70's. I don't have any specific figure, but I can tell you that a high-school education is the minimum requirement.

## "Where better can you learn to deal with a complex society and learn the skills of problem-solving and analysis but in a college classroom?"

In the Police Department, this administration at least continues to emphasize college. We have a tuition reimbursement program through the City of Aurora, and quite a few officers are taking advantage of that. Aurora is probably fairly typical of a medium-sized police department across the country in that many of our officers have high-school educations, but many of those are working on a formal college degree if they don't already have them. But we've also hired many that do.

**LEN:** I don't suppose you're the only one in the agency who has a postgraduate education?

**WILLIAMS:** Oh no. One of my division chiefs has a master's degree. Most all of our command staff either have an undergraduate degree, and in some cases, graduate degrees, or they're working on graduate degrees. I think with few exceptions, even down through the sergeant rank, I would say probably half of our sergeants have, if not a degree, quite a few college hours.

**LEN:** Is the simple fact that a police chief has an advanced degree, whether a master's or a doctorate, enough to subtly persuade officers as to the value of a higher education?

**WILLIAMS:** I think it speaks to the route to success. If you look at being a police chief as having been successful, I think it speaks silently to that. But I think you've got to do more with the officers than just say that you need to have a degree. I think you need to talk them about why. When you look at the work that [crime futurist William] Tatoya did with the Delphi Project, I think he said it was

the year 2050 before the police would truly be considered a profession. That's not very encouraging. Look at where we're at today. It's a difficult battle to fight because we're fighting tradition, and for so many, many, many years, college wasn't deemed either necessary, or quite frankly, important to functioning as a police officer. I often answer that question, either with our employees here or others, by saying that society has gotten so complex and the whole philosophy of community-oriented policing is based upon analysis. Where better can you learn to deal with a complex society and to learn the skills of problem-solving and analysis but in a college classroom? That's one of the things that you learn. If you get nothing else out of a higher-education program but those skills, I think you've been successful. Hopefully, you'll come out with far more than that. But you need to support — and financially support — officers who don't have a degree but are willing to go back and work on one. We try and do that here. If they're willing to make the effort, then the organization needs to do some modification as well so that they can achieve that goal.

**LEN:** It's still rather rare for police executives, or police officers generally, to hold doctoral degrees. What prompted you to go for it? Job relevance? Career insurance?

**WILLIAMS:** [Laughs.] I did it for a couple of reasons. I did it as a personal goal for myself, and also because someday I want to teach in a university setting. I want to be able to do some writing and to be able at some point to have the time to do some additional research. And, quite frankly, from a very selfish professional standpoint, it seemed to me like another endeavor that would serve me well professionally. In addition, I've always enjoyed the academic environment. I teach every second or third semester at the graduate level. I truly enjoy it.

## Addressing the issues

**LEN:** You've been involved to a certain extent in the development of curricula for police executives. Based on that work, and based as well on your own experience as a participant in such training programs, what might you identify as the most critical needs of police executive development in terms of the 1989 state of the art?

**WILLIAMS:** This might surprise you a bit, and in fact I was sitting last week with one of my colleagues at the Western Institute of Police Training that we're doing from the University of Colorado. We were talking about a curriculum for an upcoming police executives' program that we want to put on. What we both kind of focused in on was the issue of politics — that for a police leader to be successful in the 1990's, we need to be more actively involved, both internally and externally, in the political process. There are some

pitfalls there to be sure, but we need to understand and to be advocates, in some cases, when and where it's appropriate externally, and be involved. It's not enough anymore to sit back and let others be making decisions without us speaking up for law enforcement, either locally or on a state basis or nationally. And I think a good example of that is handgun control. I think we've seen in the last seven, eight years, police chiefs take a stand — and often a very unpopular stand — for handgun control. That's the kind of environment I believe we're looking at in the 1990's. We need to step forward, be informed, and be prepared enough to speak to those issues as they come up. That's one of the wonderful things about the Police Executive Research Forum. It's a forum for debate, and that's very, very positive. Another example is community-oriented policing. There are some people that have some real difficult questions that they're asking about community-oriented policing. Does community-oriented policing work? We think that it will. I think that it does. But have we done the kind of research to show how, where and when? No. We need to do that; we haven't done that yet. But those are the kinds of issues and the stands I think we need to take. And to me, I think that's one of the most important leadership goals, leadership issues that need to be addressed in the 1990's. It's going to come up on us anyway and we need to be prepared for it.

**LEN:** Are you suggesting that police executives as a group tend to be a bit reluctant about flexing their political muscles?

**WILLIAMS:** When I first started as a police chief, it was something that most police chiefs just didn't do. I'm not suggesting that we get

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# Williams: "We need to speak out more"

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involved in partisan politics. I'm talking about taking a stand on political issues that we feel strongly about, or on issues that become political. The assessment of the traditional police chief as being a bit reserved and not getting involved and not speaking out is changing. I don't think it's changed enough. I think we need to speak out more and have more debate. We don't do that often enough.

## Taking no abuse

**LEN:** Some time back, the Aurora Police Department changed its policy regarding arrest in cases of domestic violence, moving from an unwritten policy that tended to discourage arrests, except when there were severe injuries, to a formalized policy that grants far more discretion to the responding officer. Can you speak a little bit as to the impact of that policy change?

**WILLIAMS:** That was something for which all of the groundwork had been done before I came here. We made the decision, and I say "we" because I think this was an important step in dealing with domestic violence — "we" being the police, the municipal prosecutor, and to a degree, the municipal courts, and the Gateway Battered Women's Shelter, because they were actively involved in not only the development of the policy, but in the training of the officers. We formalized that I believe in November of '86, and what has hap-

assessment and field assessment, have anything to do with switching from an unwritten, implied policy to a formalized, written approach, or was that just a coincidence?

**WILLIAMS:** That would have occurred anyway. They were developing a policy when I came here in July of '86. Most of the work was done. We just went ahead and formalized that in a policy directive, and of course, we had to change it again when we got to that particular part of the accreditation process. But I think any policy that has that type of ramification needs to be in writing so that everyone that's involved has a copy of it, and that there's some training that goes along with it so that the officers know what are the parameters for discretion, and exactly what is expected of them, and why the change.

**LEN:** On a different crime-related issue, how would you size up the current landscape in Aurora regarding drug trafficking and drug enforcement? I'm thinking specifically, of course, about cocaine and crack. Are you no better off than anybody else in that respect?

**WILLIAMS:** I won't say that we're no better off than anyone else. We're attacking the problem in a couple of ways that are effective to a degree, and will be more effective in the future. We've been heavily involved in a career-criminal unit program here for the last

talking again to the gang members in many cases, and developing rapport, informants, and attempting to increase the amounts of intelligence information. Then, hopefully, it will help us focus in then on those major players.

**LEN:** Does the nature of the Denver metropolitan area, where you have so many fair-sized cities in the outlying suburbs, including Aurora, Lakewood, Arvada and so forth, point up a greater-than-normal need for cooperative, task force-type operations when it comes to this sort of thing?

**WILLIAMS:** Absolutely. A good example was two years ago, we were having problems coordinating on police pursuits. In the Denver metropolitan area, I think, there are 40 different law enforcement entities. We got together and worked at it. It took some time and it was not easy. But over a period of about a year, we were able to develop a metro chase policy that now regulates police pursuits throughout the area. It talks about the number of cars that can be involved in an interjurisdictional chase, who's in charge, and how chases are managed. I think it's a very comprehensive policy that's working.

**LEN:** You make it sound as if this was something of a breakthrough in interagency affairs in the metro area. Was it that, and has it led to other areas for cooperation?

**WILLIAMS:** I would characterize it as a breakthrough. There were some disagreements and some compromises I think on all of our parts before we were finally able to come up with something that worked for everyone. We all probably walked away from it not thinking that we got everything that we wanted, but maybe that's as it should be. In the whole spirit of compromise, if you got everything you wanted, then somebody didn't do all of the compromising. I think it was a breakthrough, and it was difficult at times. We had some positive debate over many of the different issues that were involved. Again, it took us a year to do that. So it just didn't happen overnight.

## Window of opportunity

**LEN:** You've just passed the 20-year mark in a law-enforcement career that has been little short of meteoric, given that you've accumulated three college degrees and participated in any number of consultancies, research endeavors and professional internships along the way. Don't you ever sleep?

**WILLIAMS:** [Laughs.] I don't sleep enough, I suppose. I suppose I am driven to a degree — toward what, I don't know. I enjoy what I'm doing. I enjoy being busy and being involved in the kind of meaningful things that a police executive can have an impact on, both locally and statewide, and maybe even to a degree in a national sense. There's so much yet to be done. You have a window of opportunity where you're in a position where maybe you can have an impact on things. Maybe I'm getting close to where that window may be open a bit, where we can have some impact here in Aurora on the quality of life and the safety of the citizens of Aurora with what we've done — and I emphasize we — with community-oriented policing and accreditation, and I'm really excited about that.

*"I suppose I am driven to a degree — toward what, I don't know. I enjoy being busy and being involved in meaningful things a police executive can have an impact on."*

pened is that, yes, the officers have a bit of discretion. But with the training that's been done and the standard if you will, the directive that was written, if certain circumstances exist, they are to make an arrest. And we just don't make an arrest and let the person sit in jail or bond out. The policy here in Aurora is one where the very next day the arrestee is front of a municipal judge on that particular case. Obviously, if it's on a Friday or Saturday, it doesn't occur until Monday. The victim has the services of a volunteer that's been provided by the women's shelter, and the process, I think, has worked very effectively. We've even asked the women's shelter to keep the statistical data on recidivism and what kind of an impact that we're having. I can tell you that to this point, since the inception of the program, we're still, I think, making far too many arrests. I say that from the standpoint that I had hoped that after a period of time that this would be viewed by the populace as a deterrent and that we would see the occurrence of domestic violence decrease. We've not seen that yet. The rates continue to be fairly constant. But the program overall, I think, is working very well from the standpoint of all of these different elements working together. The most common sentence that's given out by the municipal judges is one of counseling with the consequence that if you don't participate in the counseling then there's a sanction of jail time.

**LEN:** Did the fact that Aurora was considering accreditation at that point, and thus would eventually have to undergo self-

three years and it's working very well in an overall sense. We have a gang task force now that works closely with Denver. We have a lieutenant, a sergeant, and six officers who are currently assigned to that activity. What we did is we looked all around the country — again, within the overall philosophical framework of community-oriented policing — to find an example of where was there a program attempting to deal with gangs. We found that what was occurring in Seattle seemed to fit best with what we wanted to do here in Aurora, and that was a program where a great deal of emphasis was placed on accurate intelligence information, and then taking that career-criminal philosophy and attempting to identify those major players and focusing our resources on those people. That's what we're trying to do here with regard to the gangs and crack cocaine. We have a gang problem in Aurora. We have a crack cocaine problem in Aurora. We recognize that. We work with Denver because, again, it's something where they cross jurisdictional lines so frequently. We have a Federally-funded crack task force. The primary department on that is Denver, but we're partners with Denver on that. We have officers assigned to that. They work the crack cocaine end of it with the support of the Federal Government. And then we have, of course, our gang unit, which, again, is based upon intelligence. We developed our own data base for gang members. We just don't put someone's name in it. We verify their involvement through intelligence. This gang unit goes out and does more than just enforce. They attempt to gather intelligence by



*"...And on Earth, peace..."*  
Law Enforcement News wishes  
its readers, their families, friends  
and colleagues, a joyous, peaceful  
holiday season and new year.



# The high cost of drug prohibition

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illegally consumed a drug during each of the past few years.) On the one hand, these arrests have clogged many urban criminal justice systems: in New York City, drug law violations in 1987 accounted for more than 40 percent of all felony indictments, up from 25 percent in 1985; in Washington, D.C., the figure was 52 percent in 1986, up from 13 percent in 1981. On the other hand, they have distracted criminal justice officials from concentrating greater resources on violent offenses and property crimes. In many cities, urban law enforcement has become virtually synonymous with drug enforcement.

The greatest beneficiaries of the drug laws are organized and unorganized drug traffickers. The criminalization of the drug market effectively imposes a de facto value-added tax that is enforced and occasionally augmented by the law enforcement establishment and collected by the drug traffickers. More than half of all organized crime revenues are believed to derive from the illicit drug business; estimates of the dollar value range between \$10 billion and \$50 billion per year. By contrast, annual revenues from cigarette bootlegging, which persists principally because of differences among states in their cigarette tax rates, are estimated at between \$200 million and \$400 million. If the marijuana, cocaine and heroin markets were legal, state and Federal governments would collect billions of dollars annually in tax revenues. Instead, they expend billions in what amounts to a subsidy of organized criminals.

The connection between drugs and crime is one that continues to resist coherent analysis both because cause and effect are so difficult to distinguish and because the role of the drug prohibition laws in causing and labeling "drug-related crime" is so often ignored. There are five possible connections between drugs and crime, at least three of which would be much diminished if the drug prohibition laws were repealed. First, the production, sale, purchase, and possession of marijuana, cocaine, heroin and other strictly controlled and banned substances are crimes in and of themselves, which occur billions of times each year in the United States alone. In the absence of drug prohibition laws, these activities would largely cease to be considered crimes. Selling drugs to children would, of course, continue to be criminalized, and other evasions of government regulation of a legal market would continue to be prosecuted.

Second, many illicit drug users commit crimes to earn enough money to purchase cocaine, heroin and other illicit drugs — drugs that cost far more than alcohol and tobacco not because they cost much more to produce but because they are illegal. Because legalization would inevitably lead to a reduction in the cost of drugs that are now illicit, it would also invite a significant reduction in this drug-crime connection.

The third connection between drugs and crime is more coincidental than causal in nature. Although most illicit drug users do not engage in crime aside from their drug use, and although many criminals do not use or abuse illicit drugs or alcohol, substance abuse clearly is much higher among criminals than among non-criminals. Perhaps

**"Controlled drug legalization is not an all-or-nothing alternative to current policies. Indeed, political realities ensure that any shift toward legalization will evolve gradually, with ample opportunity to halt, reevaluate and redirect policies that prove too costly or counterproductive."**

many of the same factors that lead individuals into lives of crime also push them in the direction of substance abuse. It is possible that legalization would diminish this connection by removing from the criminal subculture the lucrative opportunities that now derive from the illegality of the drug market.

The fourth link between drugs and crime is the commission of violent and other crimes by people under the influence of illicit drugs. It is this connection that seems to most infect the popular imagination. Clearly, some drugs do "cause" some people to commit crimes by reducing normal inhibitions, unleashing aggressive and other asocial tendencies, and lessening senses of responsibility. Crack cocaine's reputation for inspiring violent behavior may well be more deserved than were those of marijuana and heroin, although the evidence has yet to substantiate media depictions. No illicit drug, however, is as strongly associated with violent behavior as alcohol. A 1986 survey of state prison inmates found that most of those convicted of arson, murder, involuntary manslaughter and rape were far more likely to have been under the influence of alcohol, or both alcohol and illicit drugs, than under the influence of illicit drugs alone. The impact of drug legalization on this aspect of the drug-crime connection is the most difficult to assess, largely because changes in the overall level and nature of drug consumption are so difficult to predict.

The fifth connection is the violent, intimidating and corrupting behavior of the drug traffickers. In many Latin American countries, most notably Colombia, this connection virtually defines the "drug problem." But even within the United States, drug trafficker violence is rapidly becoming a major concern of criminal justice officials and the public at large. The connection is not difficult to explain. Illegal markets tend to breed violence, both because they attract criminally minded and violent individuals and because participants in the market have no resort to legal institutions to resolve their disputes. A drug legalization strategy would certainly deal a severe blow to this link between drugs and crime.

Repealing the drug prohibition laws clearly promises tremendous advantages. Between reduced government expenditures on enforcing drug laws and new tax revenue from legal drug production and sales, public treasuries would enjoy a net benefit of at least \$10 billion per year and possibly much more; thus billions in new revenues would be available, and ideally targeted, for funding much-needed drug treatment programs as well as the types of social and educational programs that often prove most effective in creating incentives for children not to abuse drugs. The quality of urban life would rise significantly. Homicide rates would decline. So would robbery and burglary rates. Organized criminal groups, particularly the up-and-coming ones that have yet to diversify into non-drug areas, would be dealt a devastating setback. The

police, prosecutors and courts would focus their resources on combating the types of crimes that people cannot walk away from. More ghetto residents would turn their backs on criminal careers and seek out legitimate opportunities instead. And the health and quality of life of many drug users and even drug abusers would improve significantly. Internationally, U.S. foreign policymakers would get on with more important and realistic objectives, and foreign governments would reclaim the authority that they have lost to the drug traffickers.

All the benefits of legalization would be for naught, however, if millions more people were to become drug abusers. Our experience with alcohol and tobacco provides ample warnings. Today, alcohol is consumed by 140 million Americans and tobacco by 50


million. All of the health costs associated with abuse of the illicit drugs pale in comparison with those resulting from tobacco and alcohol abuse. The impact of legalization on the nature and level of consumption of those drugs that are currently illegal is impossible to predict with any accuracy. On the one hand, legalization implies greater availability, lower prices, and the elimination of the deterrent power of the criminal sanction — all of which would suggest higher levels of use. Indeed, some fear that the extent of drug abuse and its attendant costs would rise to those currently associated with alcohol and tobacco. On the other hand, there are many reasons to doubt that a well-designed and implemented policy of controlled drug legalization would yield such costly consequences.

The controlled drug legalization

option is not an all-or-nothing alternative to current policies. Indeed, political realities ensure that any shift toward legalization will evolve gradually, with ample opportunity to halt, reevaluate and redirect drug policies that begin to prove too costly or counterproductive. The Federal Government need not play the leading role in devising alternatives; it need only clear the way to allow state and local governments the legal power to implement their own drug legalization policies. The first steps are relatively risk-free: legalization of marijuana, easier availability of illegal and strictly controlled drugs for treatment of pain and other medical purposes, tougher tobacco and alcohol control policies, and a broader and more available array of drug treatment programs.

Remedying the drug-related ills of America's ghettos requires more radical steps. The risks of a more far-reaching policy of controlled drug legalization — increased availability, lower prices, and removal of the deterrent power of the criminal sanction — are relatively less in the ghettos because drug availability is already so high.

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The executive director is responsible to the Board of Officers and the Executive Board, and will be responsible for: recommending and participating in the formulating of association goals, objectives and related policies; planning and directing staff, programs and activities, including an annual and a semi-annual conference; and maintaining effective public relations, managing finances and preparing an annual budget.

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To apply, send resume and cover letter indicating salary history to: Ex-

ecutive Director Search Committee, P.O. Box 409, Winnetka, IL 60093. Applications will be accepted until a suitable candidate is identified. Appointment is anticipated by February 1990.

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**Sales Representative/Producer.** The Institute for Liability Management is seeking an individual with extensive law enforcement experience, especially at the management or supervisory level, who may be seeking a new career as a nationwide sales representative/producer.

In addition to experience with law enforcement operations and liability issues, the candidate would ideally have experience and familiarity in insurance sales for both public entities and private corporations or various approaches to risk and loss control concepts. The successful applicant would also have to be articulate and possess marketing and sales skills.

The position will probably require travel from corporate headquarters in Rolling Meadows, Ill. While the position will entail marketing and selling the various services and activities of the Institute for Liability Management, such as liability management training, ex-

pert witness services, policy and procedural reviews, liability and risk assessments, and computerized legal training, it will also require a balanced level of effort in selling a wide range of risk and loss control services to both public and private sector clients. The annual salary is around \$50,000 plus commissions and bonuses based on experience in law enforcement and insurance and risk control. Medical coverage, pension and company car are provided.

To apply, send a resume and cover letter describing career plans, insurance and risk-control experience and your availability, to: G. Patrick Gallagher, Director and Area Vice President, Institute for Liability Management, P.O. Box 3123, Leesburg, VA 22075. Phone: (703) 771-4093. Fax: (703) 771-7094.

**Chief of Police.** Willowbrook, Ill., a 9,000-resident suburb of Chicago, seeks degreed candidates to head a department of 20 sworn and four civilian employees.

The position requires an individual with significant successful experience in police command/supervisory/management positions. Strong leadership, interpersonal, communications and public relations skills are important. A bachelor's degree is required, with a strong preference for a graduate degree. The police chief will be appointed by the village president with the advice and consent of the board of trustees, and will serve under the direction of a professional village administrator. Salary is \$52,000 (negotiable, depending on experience and qualifications).

To apply, send complete resume in confidence to: The PAR Group, Paul A. Reaume Ltd., Executive Office Centre, Suite 200, 100 Waukegan Road, Lake Bluff, IL 60044.

**Chief of Police.** Elgin, Ill., a mature, independent city of 70,532, is seeking a degreed, professional police manager to head a department of 107 sworn employees with a \$7-million budget. Elgin is a progressive, multiracial community, currently undergoing unprecedented industrial, commercial, office and residential growth and development; police department expan-

sion is imminent. Accreditation and enhanced-911 programs are underway.

The successful candidate should be oriented to high service delivery and have demonstrated experience with urban crime prevention and control. Strong leadership, command/supervisory, administrative and interpersonal skills are required. A creative, open and motivating style is desirable. The chief of police is appointed by the city manager. Salary is \$60,000 (negotiable, depending on experience and qualifications).

Apply in confidence to: The PAR Group, Paul A. Reaume Ltd., 100 Waukegan Road, Suite 200, Lake Bluff, IL 60044.

**Jail Superintendent.** Monroe County (Rochester), N.Y., is seeking an experienced administrator to run a jail that houses both sentenced and non-sentenced inmates.

The candidate must have a bachelor's degree in correctional administration, behavioral science or a related field from an accredited college or university. A master's degree is preferred. In addition, at least five years of experience in corrections, with three

years in administrative and supervisory capacities, is required. The candidate should possess good oral and written communication skills, knowledge of corrections and criminal justice, personnel management, budgeting, program development, and equal opportunity employment laws. Salary range is \$49,561 to \$63,915.

To apply, send resume to: Under-sheriff Patrick M. O'Flynn, Monroe County Sheriff's Office, 130 S. Plymouth Ave., Rochester, NY 14614.

**Undercover Investigators.** PLE, a division of Business Risks International, is seeking undercover drug investigators. The position requires dedicated, self-reliant individuals who are capable of working with minimal supervision.

Previous law enforcement experience, or equivalent education and experience, is preferred.

Income will vary based upon assignment and location. Minimum salary: \$28,800, plus health, dental and life insurance.

To apply, send resume to: PLE, A Division of Business Risks International, 3401 Park Center Dr., Suite 345, Dayton, OH 45414.

## SDPD in new drive on border crimes

Continued from Page 1

and we talk about it almost nightly."

Critics such as Roberto Martinez of the American Friends Service Committee question whether police officers should work with those who smuggle migrants across the border. The team does not provide information to the Border Patrol, which oversees anti-smuggling enforcement, but does stay out of the area when the patrol plans a sweep of smuggling routes.

Wood said it's important for the team to work with the smugglers because they can provide information about the thieves who work the area — especially vital because the thieves switch tactics frequently.

While most of the thieves are Mexican citizens, Wood said, the number of U.S. robbers has increased. Four San Diego area youths were arrested for a series of robberies against migrants in August.

There also are indications that gang involvement in border attacks is increasing. Gang graffiti along smuggling routes and reports of robberies by youths speaking poor Spanish indicate a trend toward gang involvement, Wood said.

Police said migrants carrying cash to help them relocate in the U.S. are easy victims for thieves, since they often are timid and unlikely to report the crimes against them.

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LEN-303

## The high cost of drug prohibition

Continued from Page 13

prices so low, and the criminal sanction so ineffective in deterring illicit drug use that legalization can hardly worsen the situation. On the other hand, legalization would yield its greatest benefits in the ghettos, where it would sever much of the drug-crime connection, seize the market away from criminals, deglorify involvement in the illicit drug business, help redirect the work ethic from illegitimate to legitimate employment opportunities, help stem the transmission of AIDS by IV drug users, and significantly improve the safety, health and well-being of those who do use and abuse drugs. Simply stated, legalizing cocaine, heroin and other relatively dangerous drugs may well be the only way to reverse the destructive impact of drugs and current drug policies in the ghettos.

There is no question that legalization is a risky policy, one that may

indeed lead to an increase in the number of people who abuse drugs. But that risk is by no means a certainty. At the same time, current drug control policies are showing little progress and new proposals promise only to be more costly and more repressive. We know that repealing the drug prohibition laws would eliminate or greatly reduce many of the ills that people commonly identify as part and parcel of the "drug problem." Yet that option is repeatedly and vociferously dismissed without any attempt to evaluate it openly and objectively. The past 20 years have demonstrated that a drug policy shaped by rhetoric and fear-mongering can only lead to our current disaster. Unless we are willing to honestly evaluate all our options, including various legalization strategies, there is a good chance that we will never identify the best solutions for our drug problems.



## JANUARY 1990

- 6-7. **Radio Dispatchers' Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lawrence, Ind.
- 8-9. **Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lawrence, Ind.
- 8-12. **Advanced Drug Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.
- 8-12. **Electronic Surveillance.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$900
- 8-12. **Advanced Traffic Accident Reconstruction with Microcomputers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$595
- 8-12. **Tactical Techniques for Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475
- 8-19. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$575
- 8-Feb. 16. **Certificate Program in Delinquency Control.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles. Tuition: \$2,500
- 8-March 16. **School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$2,000
- 8-March 23. **Command and Management School.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas.
- 9-13. **Third International Training Seminar.** Presented by the American Society of Law Enforcement Trainers. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$225 (ASLET members); \$275 (non-members).
- 11-12. **Concealment Areas within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$250.
- 11-13. **Evaluating Community Prevention Strategies: Alcohol & Other Drugs.** Presented by the University of California, San Diego. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$150.
- 12-13. **National Conference on Fire Investigation Instruction.** Presented by the National Fire Protection Association, et al. To be held in New Orleans. Fee: \$150.
15. **Electrical Fires.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lakewood, N.J.
15. **Risk Management: Pursuit Driving Litigation.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Orlando, Fla.
- 15-16. **Interviewing Victims & Witnesses.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Nashua, N.H.

- 15-16. **Investigative Technology.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in New York. Fee: \$350
- 15-18. **Police Internal Affairs.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$375.
- 15-19. **Instructor Development.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.
- 15-19. **Criminal Patrol Drug Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395
- 15-19. **Traffic Accident Records & Analysis.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500
- 15-19. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395
- 15-19. **Field Training Officer Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$395.
- 15-26. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.
- 15-26. **Strategic Reaction Team Operation.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. Fee: \$850.
- 15-26. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600
- 16-17. **Fire & Arson Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Lakewood, N.J.
- 16-17. **New Technologies & Applications for Emergency Communications Systems.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Charleston, S.C.
- 17-19. **Police dBase III Programming Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.
- 17-19. **Oculti & Satanic Crime Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Richmond, Va.
- 22-23. **Supervisory Principles within Communication Centers.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Brentwood, N.H.
- 22-23. **Drug & Narcotics Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit.
- 22-24. **Police Computer Applications.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.
- 22-24. **Sex Crimes: Prevention, Reduction & Detection.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$265
- 22-24. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.
- 22-26. **Field Training Officer Seminar.**

- Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Bellevue, Wash. Fee: \$395.
- 22-26. **Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tallahassee, Fla. Fee: \$450.
- 22-26. **Sexs, Cults & Deviant Movements.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$395.
- 22-26. **Sex Crimes Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in St. Augustine, Fla. Fee: \$395.
- 22-Feb. 2. **At-Scene Traffic Accident/Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.
- 22-Feb. 2. **Managing Small & Medium-Sized Police Departments.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$600.
- 22-Feb. 2. **Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.
- 22-Feb. 9. **Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management. To be held in Wellesley, Mass.
- 23-24. **Police Use of Force.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Plainsboro, N.J.
- 23-24. **Physical Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350
- 24-25. **Drug Interdiction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit
- 24-26. **Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.
- 25-26. **Corporate Aircraft Security.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 25-26. **Search & Seizure.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Plainsboro, N.J.
- 25-26. **Law Enforcement Automated Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Newark, Del.
- 25-26. **Juvenile Fire Setters.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Cherry Hill, N.J.
26. **Management of a Drug Interdiction Unit.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Detroit.
26. **Risk Management: Pursuit Driving Litigation, Liability & Policy.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Houston.

- 27-28. **Radio Dispatchers' Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.
- 29-30. **Computer Crime.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Wilmington, Del.
- 29-30. **Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Worcester, Mass.
- 29-30. **Interviewing the Sexually Abused Child.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Florence, S.C.
- 29-31. **Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Winston-Salem, N.C.
- 29-31. **Managing the Police Training Function.** Presented by the University of Delaware. To be held in Braintree, Mass.
- 29-Feb. 2. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 29-Feb. 2. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.
- 29-Feb. 2. **Video Production I.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.

## FEBRUARY

- 1-2. **Executive/VIP Protection.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$375
- 2-4. **Addiction & the Family.** Presented by the UCSD Extension, University of California at San Diego. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$195.
- 5-7. **Retraining Seminar for the Traffic Accident Investigator.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held at the Kennedy Space Center, Fla. Fee: \$300 (non-Florida officers); no fee for Florida officers.
- 5-7. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Indianapolis. Fee: \$495.
- 5-9. **Expanded Study in Sexs, Cults & Deviant Movements.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$395.
- 5-9. **Limited Manpower Detail.** Presented by the Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$185.
- 5-9. **Investigation of Motorcycle Accidents.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395
- 5-9. **Tactical Weapons.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$450
- 5-9. **Police Performance Evaluation Emphasizing Assessment Centers.** Presented by Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.
- 5-16. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575
- 5-23. **Crime Prevention Theory, Practice & Management.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$820.
6. **Officer Fitness.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$85.
- 7-9. **Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$325
- 7-9. **Advanced Worksite Assistance.** Presented by the UCSD Extension, University of California at San Diego. To be held in La Jolla, Calif. Fee: \$750
- 8-9. **Improvised Explosive Devices & Booby Traps.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. Fee: \$22
9. **Risk Management: Pursuit Driving Litigation, Liability & Policy.** Presented

- by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$95 (SLET members); \$120 (non-members).
- 12-13. **Concealment Areas within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$250.
- 12-13. **Physical Space Management in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$125 (SLET members); \$195 (non-members)
- 12-14. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$495
- 12-14. **Field Training Officer Seminar for Communication Officers.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325
- 12-15. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550
- 12-16. **Safe & Secure Schools: The Prevention of Violence, The Promotion of Safety.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$345.
- 12-16. **Drug Unit Commanders' Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$8305
- 13-14. **Drug Asset Seizure & Forfeiture.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$125
- 13-15. **Law Enforcement Sniper/Counter-Sniper Development.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. Fee: \$375.
- 13-16. **Midwestern Regional Training Conference on Assistance to Victims & Witnesses of Crime.** Presented by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center. To be held in Chicago. No fee
- 14-15. **Concealment Areas within a Vehicle.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$250.
- 14-16. **Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Phoenix. Fee: \$325
- 19-21. **Security/Safety Issues for the 90's.** Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350 (IAHS members); \$425 (non-members)
- 19-21. **Tire Forensics for the Accident Investigator.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Los Angeles. Fee: \$325
- 19-22. **Viden for Criminal Investigations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$375
- 19-23. **Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.
- 19-23. **Managing Police Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$450.
- 19-23. **Police Applicant Background Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Media, Pa. Fee: \$395
- 19-23. **Instructor Development.** Presented by Executech Internationale Corp. Fee: \$750.
- 19-March 2. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$595
- 19-March 16. **Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$995
- 19-March 16. **Police Traffic Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$995
- 20-21. **Advanced Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$550

## For further information

**Americans for Effective Law Enforcement,** 5519 N. Cumberland Ave., Airport P.O. Box 66454, Chicago, IL 60666-0454. (312) 763-2800.

**Calibre Press,** 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062-2727 (312) 498-5680

**Criminal Justice Center Police Academy,** Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341-2296. (409) 294-1669.70.

**Executech Internationale Corp.,** P.O. Box 365, Sterling, VA 22170. (703) 478-3595.

**Federal Law Enforcement Training Center,** Attn.: Bob Wells, Victim Witness Coordinator, (912) 267-2739.

**Institute of Police Technology & Management,** University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216. (904) 646-2722.

**Institute of Public Service,** 601 Broad St.,

S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. 1-800-235-4723.

**International Association for Hospital Security,** P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60418. (708) 953-0990.

**Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd.,** Arcadia Manor, Rte. 2, Box 3645, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128.

**National Crime Prevention Institute,** Shelby Campus, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6987.

**National Juvenile Detention Association,** c/o Eastern Kentucky University, 217 Perkins, Richmond, KY 40475-3127. (606) 622-6259.

**New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management,** Babson College, P.O. Box 57350, Babson Park, MA 02157-0350. (617) 239-7033, 34

**Pennsylvania State University,** Police Executive Development Institute, 102 War-

ing Hall, University Park, PA 16802 (814) 863-0262.

**John E. Reid & Associates Inc.,** 250 South Wacker Dr., Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

**Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute,** P.O. 830707, Richardson, TX 75083-0707. (214) 690-2370.

**Traffic Institute,** 555 Clark St., P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204 1-800-323-4011

**UCSD Extension,** University of California at San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0176. (619) 534-3430.

**University of Delaware,** Attn.: Jacob Haber, Law Enforcement Training Program, 2800 Pennsylvania Ave., Wilmington, DE 19806 (302) 573-4487.

**Western Society of Criminology,** Attn. Dr. Ronald Boostrom, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182-0367. (619) 594-4089



# Law Enforcement News

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John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY  
Law Enforcement News  
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New York, NY 10019

## A flying lemon?



That's what some folks are calling the sophisticated radar plane that the Customs Service has been using to spot drug smugglers (and an occasional boat cruising at 20,000 feet). Lockheed Aircraft's new year's resolution is to iron out the glitches. On 5.

## Twice is nice:

Few people know the accreditation process like Police Chief Gerald Williams, who has led not one but two agencies through the process with flying colors. The doctor is in, and he talks with LEN in a special interview, on Page 9.



### Also in this issue:

**For years, Connecticut troopers** routinely taped calls from police barracks, including those between suspects and their lawyers. Now the practice has come home to haunt the police. **Page 1.**

**Money laundering is bigger than ever**, and government at all levels is looking for new ways to stem a flood of illicit gains. **Page 1.**

**Burden's Beat: Ordway P. Burden** is back, and he's got drug czar William Bennett talking anti-drug hardball with police executives. **Page 6.**

**Forum: Ethan Nadelmann**, one of the leading thinkers in the area of alternative drug-control policies, outlines his views. **Page 8.**

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